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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 12--79th Congress

Chapter 15--1st Session

S. 338

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 12.	1
Summary and Index of History on S. 338	2

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 12.

Provides that any farm having a cotton or wheat farm acreage allotment in 1942 but on which cotton or wheat is not grown in any crop year during the present emergency (beginning with the crop year 1945) because of the production of war crops on such farm or because the farm owner or operator was serving in the armed forces of the United States may, for the purpose of establishing future cotton or wheat allotments, be treated as if cotton or wheat had been planted on the farm in such crop year. It also provides that any farm on which peanuts were not grown in any year during the present emergency (beginning with 1945) because the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces of the United States may be treated, for the purpose of establishing future peanut allotments, as if peanuts had been grown on the farm during such year and that the past acreage of peanuts may be adjusted upward to the extent that the acreage used for growing peanuts on such farm in such year is below the normal history of the farm.

SUMMARY AND INDEX OF HISTORY ON S. 338.

January 18, 1945	S. 338 introduced by Senator Bankhead, Alabama (for himself and Senator McFarland, Arizona). Referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
January 20, 1945	Senate Agriculture Committee reported with amendment. Senate Report 12.
January 29, 1945	Passed Senate as reported.
January 30, 1945	Print of bill as referred to House Committee on Agriculture.
February 5, 1945	Amended by House Agriculture Committee. House Report 55. Print of bill as reported by House Agriculture Committee with amendments.
February 7, 1945	Passed House as reported.
February 12, 1945	Senate concurred in House amendments.
February 28, 1945	Approved. Public Law 12.

January 18, 1945

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Speech in the House by Rep. Brown, Ohio, criticizing the drafting of farm labor and including letters from the Madison, Ohio, USDA War Board and a constituent (pp. A199-200).
Extension of remarks of Reps. Reed, N.Y., and Hope, Kans., criticizing the drafting of farm labor (pp. A202, A204-5).
17. FLAXSEED PAYMENTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hagen, Minn., including Mr. E. Kuivinen's (Minn., Farmers' Union) letter, urging adequate incentive payment to encourage flaxseed production (pp. A201-2).
18. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Plumley, Vt., including a Cotton Textile Institute, Inc. statement, criticizing OPA's net-worth profit formula (pp. A203-4).
19. POST-WAR PLANNING. Sen. Shipstead, Minn., inserted John Brandt's (National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation) address, "Post-war Prosperity--Or Not?" in which he discussed agriculture's place in the economic world and urged establishment of a 2-price system, "one for the home market and one for the utilization of farm products in other than normal channels and the sale of our excess production in foreign markets" (pp. A210-1).
20. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Bunker, Nev., inserted F.H. Brownell's article on gold and silver as money in the post-war world (pp. A215-6).
21. COST-OF-LIVING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lynch, N.Y., including a New York City Council resolution urging establishment of wage rates to meet the cost-of-living (p. A216).

BILLS INTRODUCED

22. WATER POLLUTION. S. 230, by Sen. White, Maine, (for himself and Sen. Brewster, Maine), to create a Division of Water Pollution Control in the U. S. Public Health Service. To Commerce Committee. (p. 343.)
23. PERSONNEL; RECREATION. S. 232, by Sen. Capper, Kans., to provide for the acquisition of the property known as Temple Heights to be used for the duration of the war as a recreation center for Government employees, or for officers, and thereafter as a site for a memorial building in commemoration of the sacrifices of the defenders of the Union during the Civil War. To Library Committee. (p. 343.)
24. TRANSPORTATION. S. 336, by Sen. Reed, Kans., to amend Sec. 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, with respect to the pooling and division of certain revenues of carriers subject to such act; and S. 337, to amend section 1 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act, to permit joint action by common carriers subject to part I, II, III, or IV, respectively, in connection with procedures related to the establishment of rates and taking of other action. To Interstate Commerce Committee. (p. 343.)
25. A.A.A. S. 338, by Sen. Bankhead, Ala. (for himself and Sen. McFarland, Ariz.), to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and sections 7 to 17 of the

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 343.)

26. ROADS. S. 348, by Sen. Cordon, Oreg., to amend Sec. 17 of the Federal Highway Act. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 344.)
27. VOTING. S. J. Res. 17, by Sen. Kilgore, W. Va., proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 344.)
28. VETERANS. H. R. 1618, by Rep. Andersen, Minn., to change interest rates on loans secured by liens on U. S. Government life (converted) insurance to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent. To World War Veterans' Legislation Committee. (p. 377.)
H. R. 1621, by Rep. Pittenger, Minn., to authorize payment of increased pension on account of dependents for any period not more than 1 year prior to receipt of evidence showing the existence of such dependents. To World War Veterans' Legislation Committee. (p. 377.)
29. PUBLIC LANDS. H. R. 1622, by Rep. Whitten, Miss., to provide for payments to the States with respect to certain U. S. lands. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 377.)
30. PUBLIC LANDS; VETERANS. H. Res. 96, by Rep. Peterson, Fla., authorizing continuance of study by the Public Lands Committee of certain public-land problems and the use of public lands in rehabilitation of veterans, as authorized under H. Res. 281, 78th Cong.. To Rules Committee. (p. 377.)

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ITEMS IN FEDERAL REGISTER Jan. 18, 1945

31. PERSONNEL. Executive Order 9512, directs the Civil Service Commission to prepare and publish standards for the allocation of field positions subject to the Classification Act of 1923 with which all departments and agencies shall comply (pp. 694-5).
CSC's amendments to regulations relating to the reemployment of veterans (p. 695).
32. FORESTRY. President's Proclamation 2635, enlarging the Plumas National Forest, Calif. (p. 693).
President's Proclamation 2636 enlarging the Eldorado National Forest, Calif. (pp. 693-4).

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COMMITTEE-HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- Jan. 19: S. Mead Committee, manpower in textile industry, S. caucus room, 10:30; S. Rules Committee, congressional organization (executive); S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee, S. 338, to amend the AAA Act to encourage war crops by protecting allotments of cotton and wheat producers, Rm. 324 S.O.B., 10:30; House Agriculture Committee (executive).
- Jan. 23: S. Banking and Currency Committee, Commodity Credit Corporation bill, 10:30.

it within their power to make the correction according to the resolution adopted.

Yours very truly,

SPRINGFIELD FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY CO.,

WALTER F. HENSCH,

Operator and Manager.

JOHN GATZLAPP, President.

PAUL AMDT, Vice President.

ALBERT W. SCHULTZ,

Secretary and Treasurer.

JOS. TURLES,

JACOB SCHMITZ,

ED. H. KRUEGER,

Directors.

Whereas it has come to the attention and knowledge of the members of this district that butter production in this area, which is normally a high producing area, has dropped alarmingly during recent months; and

Whereas this situation is brought about directly as a result of the O. P. A., the W. F. A., and other policies which make it possible for the powdered-milk people to outbid the creameries for the milk produced; and

Whereas considerable volume of cream and plastic cream now being sold and shipped from our State, at a higher price than the cream churned into butter, creates an unfair situation to the producer and farmer: Now therefore

We petition the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, and such other agencies as have it within their power to correct this situation to collaborate in a program of regulations, prices, and rules as will make it possible for the creameries to bid satisfactorily and be able to pay to the producer a price comparable to that permitted to be paid for other dairy products; that a ceiling price may be established on cream and cream products, and to be rationed the same as butter; also that the feed subsidy paid for butterfat will be equalized to that paid on whole milk.

PEACETIME MILITARY CONSCRIPTION

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks and appropriately referred resolutions adopted by the western district conference of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, at North Newton, Kans., in opposition to peacetime military conscription.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

We want to express to you our deep Christian concern over the present agitation for peacetime military conscription in our country and military training in our public schools.

Our forefathers knew what it was to live in countries cursed by military conscription. That is why they came to America seeking to be free from compulsory military service and the restrictions of religious and personal freedom by the power of the State.

You will, therefore, understand why we are so concerned lest the scourge of State totalitarianism and militarism which now threatens to curse the entire world may engulf our own land and its institutions. We cease not in our prayers, earnestly petitioning that our country may be spared from being caught in this fateful drift. With equal earnestness we pray that you may be used of God to help stem this dangerous tide and to help find a more God-

pleasing answer to the problem of human conflict than that of militarism and war.

HERBERT E. MILLER,

President.

DAVID C. WEDEL,

Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

S. 63. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs; without amendment (Rept. No. 9).

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

S. 184. A bill to amend the Social Security Act by authorizing the furnishing of wage-record information to State unemployment compensation agencies; without amendment (Rept. No. 10); and

S. 294. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish certain benefits, services, and supplies to discharged members of the military or naval forces of any nation allied or associated with the United States in World War No. 2, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 11); and

S. Res. 33. Resolution continuing the authority for the creation of the Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning; without amendment, and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, from the Committee on Finance I report back favorably without amendment Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3 dealing with coverage benefits and pay-roll taxes under the old-age section of the social-security law. I ask that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 3) providing for a study of certain phases of old-age and survivors' insurance under the Social Security Act, under the rule, was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

Hattie W. Caraway, of Arkansas, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the unexpired term of 3 years from March 15, 1943, vice John J. Keegan, deceased.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Ross E. Brown, of Holland, N. Y., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 9, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y., to fill an existing vacancy.

Harris Walthall, of El Paso, Tex., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 24, with headquarters at El Paso, Tex., to fill an existing vacancy; and

Sundry officers for appointment and promotion in the Regular Corps of the United States Public Health Service.

By Mr. LUCAS, from the Committee on Finance:

Nigel D. Campbell, of Chicago, Ill., to be collector of internal revenue for the first dis-

trict of Illinois, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

By Mr. RADCLIFFE, from the Committee on Finance:

Harry D. White, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of John L. Sullivan whose resignation was effective November 30, 1944.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HILL:

S. 327. A bill to place John P. Shaffer on the emergency officers' retired list, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE:

S. 328. A bill for the relief of James A. Kelly; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 329. A bill for the relief of Alfred P. Paquin; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE (for himself and Mr. BREWSTER):

S. 330. A bill to create a Division of Water Pollution Control in the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BALL:

S. 331. A bill to authorize the naturalization and the admission into the United States under a quota of Eastern Hemisphere Indians of India and descendants of Eastern Hemisphere Indians of India; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 332. A bill to provide for the acquisition of the property known as Temple Heights to be used for the duration of the war as a recreation center for Government employees, or for offices, and thereafter as a site for a memorial building in commemoration of the sacrifices of the defenders of the Union during the Civil War; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CAPPER (for himself and Mr. WILSON):

S. 333. A bill to restore to active duty certain retired officers of the Regular Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONNALLY:

S. 334. A bill for the relief of the Trust Association of H. Kempner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REED:

S. 335. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amy McKnight; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 336. A bill to amend section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, with respect to the pooling and division of certain revenues of carriers subject to such act; and

S. 337. A bill to amend section 1 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act, to permit joint action by common carriers subject to part I, II, III, or IV, respectively, in connection with procedures related to the establishment of rates and taking of other action; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. BANKHEAD (for himself and Mr. MCFARLAND):

S. 338. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MCFARLAND:

S. 339. A bill granting to the State of Arizona certain lands and interests in lands in such State heretofore released by railroad companies; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. McCARRAN (for himself and Mr. FERGUSON):

S. 340. A bill to express the intent of the Congress with reference to the regulation of the business of insurance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 341. A bill to amend section 20 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C. 527), so as to provide that nothing therein contained shall preclude a referee in bankruptcy or a national park commissioner from appointment also as a United States commissioner;

S. 342. A bill to amend section 5296 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the discharge of indigent convicts for nonpayment of fines;

S. 343. A bill to amend section 35 of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended (11 U. S. C. 63), so as to remove the legal incompatibility between the office of United States commissioner and referee in bankruptcy;

S. 344. A bill to prescribe and furnish to United States commissioners standard forms and dockets and to furnish United States Code and seal;

S. 345. A bill concerning the method of payment of the compensation of United States commissioners; and

S. 346. A bill to amend section 21 of the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. 184; 28 U. S. C., sec. 597), prescribing fees of United States commissioners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 347. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern and southern district, of West Virginia," approved June 22, 1936, as amended, by eliminating the provision that the judge of the District Court of the Northern and Southern Districts of West Virginia shall succeed to the office of the district judge of the northern district of West Virginia upon a vacancy in the latter office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 348. A bill to amend section 17 of the Federal Highway Act; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BYRD:

S. 349. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Herbert R. W. Lauterbach and others, for overtime labor performed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., in excess of the legal day of 8 hours; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. CAPPER):

S. J. Res. 15. Joint resolution designating period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas of each year for Nation-wide Bible reading; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWKES:

S. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution designating February 11 of each year as Thomas Alva Edison Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. J. Res. 17. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right to vote to citizens 18 years of age or older; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE (for himself and Mr. THOMAS of Utah):

S. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution on international economic collaboration; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. HILL (for Mr. PEPPER and Mr. ANDREWS) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 35), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of the activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission and Post Office Department, or any representative thereof, with a view of determining whether (a) the activities of said agencies, through their representatives, are crippling, hampering, or rendering ineffective the Municipal Bankruptcy Act, as amended, heretofore enacted by Congress; and (b) whether or not the activities of said agencies, through their representatives, are unfairly resulting in undermining the credit of the taxing units of the State of Florida.

The committee shall report to the Senate as soon as practicable the result of its study and investigation, together with its recommendations.

For the purpose of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress of the United States, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, and make such investigations, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to incur such expenditures as it deems advisable. The committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and agencies of the Government. The expense of the committee, which shall not exceed \$5,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PETROLEUM RESOURCES IN RELATION TO THE NATIONAL WELFARE

Mr. BREWSTER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 36), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 253, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to March 13, 1944 (relating to an investigation with respect to petroleum resources in relation to the national welfare), is hereby continued from February 1, 1945, until the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

COMMITTEE SERVICE

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an order and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The order will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] be assigned to service on the Committee on Appropriations to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] as a Member of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the order is agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. In view of the resignation of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], which takes effect tonight, and by direction of the steering committee, I move that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] be assigned to the Committee on Military Affairs to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the Senator from Missouri.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the motion is agreed to.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, pursuant to law, and as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, I appoint the following members of the committee to the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for 1945:

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON].

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY TO FILE REPORTS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be permitted to file reports from the committee during the adjournment of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMERICA'S PART IN WORLD AFFAIRS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "America's Part in World Affairs," delivered by Senator FULBRIGHT in the New York Times Forum at New York City on January 17, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA'S OBLIGATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO WORLD PEACE—ARTICLE BY SENATOR BALL

[Mr. BALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "There Is No Ivory Tower for Us," written by him and published in the New York Times of January 14, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROSPERITY IN THE POST-WAR ERA—ADDRESS BY JOHN BRANDT

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from an address entitled "Post-war Prosperity—Or No?," delivered by John Brandt, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, at the organization's twenty-eighth annual meeting, in Chicago, Ill., December 6, 1944, which appear in the Appendix.]

REVIEW OF BOOK ENTITLED, "THE PHILADELPHIA LAWYER"

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Allen Nevins, reviewing the book entitled "The Philadelphia Lawyer," written by former Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania, which appears in the Appendix.]

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 338

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 18, 1945

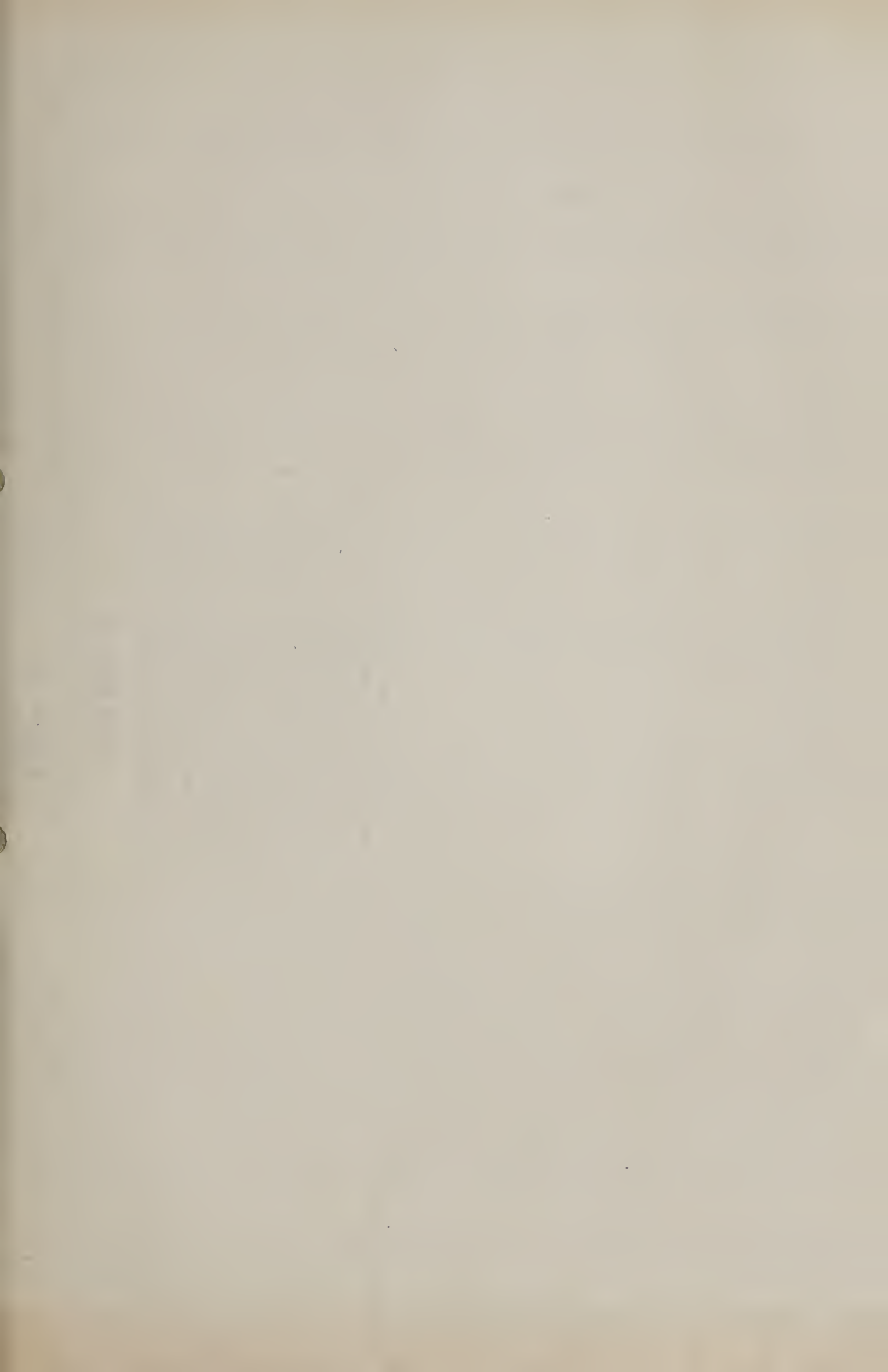
Mr. BANKHEAD (for himself and Mr. McFARLAND) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in establishing acreage allotments under subtitle B of
4 title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
5 amended, the Secretary of Agriculture, under regulations pre-
6 scribed by him, may provide that acreage used for the produc-
7 tion of any war crop, designated by the Secretary, in any

1 crop year (beginning with the crop year 1945) during the
2 present emergency on any farm with respect to which a cot-
3 ton or wheat allotment was established for the 1942 crop
4 year, shall be regarded as planted to cotton or wheat, as the
5 case may be, if the Secretary determines that because of the
6 production of such war crop on such acreage the cotton or
7 wheat production history of the farm for such year is not
8 representative of the normal history of the farm.



A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

By Mr. BANKHEAD and Mr. McFARLAND

JANUARY 18, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

January 20, 1945

4. FARM LABOR. Reps. Dondero, Mich., Jenkins, Ohio, McMillen, Ill., and Michener, Mich.; criticized the drafting of farm labor (pp. 429-31).
5. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE. Reps. Martin, Mass., Rankin, Miss., and Jennings, Tenn., criticized replacement of Jesse Jones as Secretary of Commerce (pp. 427, 432, 433).
6. SMALL BUSINESS. Reps. Patman, Robinson of Utah, Keogh, Jackson, Kefauver, Hall of N. Y., Floeser, Stevenson, and Howell were appointed members of the Small Business Investigating Committee (p. 433).
7. MANPOWER. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized the President's request that he be granted the power "to assign all men who have reached the age of 18 and are not yet 46 to civilian jobs anywhere in the U. S." (p. 439).
8. RABBITS: RESEARCH. Agreed to Rep. Bland's request to discharge the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee from further consideration of H. R. 95. to transfer Government activities in connection with domestic rabbits of the Department of Agriculture, and to re-refer this bill to the Agriculture Committee (p. 440).
9. PUERTO RICO. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 99, providing for a 90-day continuance of the time for the study of political, economic, and social conditions in Puerto Rico (pp. 440-1).
10. REPORTS. Both Houses received Interior's 3rd annual statement and report of operations under the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee.
Received REA's annual report for the fiscal year 1944. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 447.)
11. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Reps. Monroney, Cox, Lane, Michener, Dirksen, and Plumley were appointed House members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, pursuant to H. Con. Res. 18 (p. 433).

SENATE

2. A.A.A. Agriculture Committee reported with amendments S. 338, to amend the AAA of 1938 and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so as to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of wheat and cotton producers who shift to war crops (S. Rept. 12) (p. 385).
3. LIVESTOCK FEEDING; INTERSTATE COMMERCE. Sen. Capper, Kans., criticized the increasing powers which are being seized by Federal agencies under extremely broad interpretations being given the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution" and inserted a Wichita Town Hall resolution on this subject which criticized a court decision "that a farmer cannot feed his own wheat to his own livestock, because to do so would depress interstate commerce" (p. 382).
4. FARM LABOR. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a constituent's letter urging that liquor distilleries be closed to provide the manpower now being taken from the farms (p. 382).
5. MANPOWER. Sens. Mead, N. Y., Ferguson, Mich., and others discussed the "hoarding" of manpower in war plants and described what they saw at a tour of these plants (pp. 399-414).

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 12

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued January 23, 1945, for actions of Monday, January 22, 1945)
(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A.....	12,28	Information.....	38,70	Purchasing.....	32,42,59
Accounting.....	56	Investigations.....	63	Reclamation..	20,35,50,57,73
Adjournment.....	17		64,65,66,67	Regulatory functions..	40,47
Appropriations.....	1,2,49	Judiciary.....	29,44	Reports.....	10
Banking and currency....	54	Labor, farm.....	4	Research.....	8,34,72
Census of agriculture....	2		7,14,18,39,61,67,68	Rural telephones.....	75
Committee assignments....	1	Lands, public.....	41,44	Selective service..	39,67,76
Congressional organiza-		Loans.....	62	Small business.....	6,21
tion.....	11	Marketing.....	22	Subsidies.....	19
Dairy industry.....	63		27,30,48,54,63,72,78	Taxation... ..	22,27,45,51
Daylight saving.....	55,77	Nominations.....	5,16	Territories.....	9,36
Electrification..	10,16,35,75	Personnel..	16,24,27,31,42,43	Transportation.....	3,23,63
Executive authority.....	21		46,58,60,69,74,79	Veterans.....	69,71
Food administration.....	19	Post-war planning..	2,23,27	Veto messages.....	52
Food production.....	13	Price control.....	27	War relocation.....	53
.....	19,63,65	Property management.....	33	Wildlife conservation....	66
Foreign trade.....	51,54,78	HOUSE			

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE has been selected, according to informal advice received by this office, as follows:

Malcolm C. Tarver, Ga., Chairman	Everett M. Dirksen, Ill.
Clarence Cannon, Mo.	Charles A. Plumley, Vt.
Harry B. Sheppard, Calif.	H. Carl Andersen, Minn.
Jamie L. Whitten, Miss.	

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE is understood to be as follows:

Clarence Cannon, Mo., Chairman	John Taber, N. Y.
Clifton A. Woodrum, Va.	Richard B. Wigglesworth, Mass.
Louis Ludlow, Ind.	D. Lane Powers, N. J.
J. Buell Snyder, Pa.	Everett M. Dirksen, Ill.
Emmet O'Neal, Ky.	
Louis C. Rabaut, Mich.	
Jed Johnson, Okla.	

(Senate appropriations subcommittees not yet chosen.)

2. APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES received from the President and referred to the Appropriations Committee Jan. 18:

Census of agriculture, Commerce Department, \$6,784,000 "to cover the necessary increase in rates of pay for enumerators and to provide for the coding, tabulating, and publishing of the results of the census" (H.Doc.33).
Public-works planning, FWA, pursuant to the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, \$77,680,000 (H. Doc. 32).

3. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate Commerce Commission's 1944 report makes several legislative recommendations, including a proposal that land-grant rates be repealed.

aim to fulfill the vision of the Prophets to bring near the day when swords will be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, when the implements of war will be forged into implements of plenty and of good for all, when nations shall no more learn the arts of war and the fear of fear shall be banished from among men (Isaiah II:4; Micah IV:3-4).

The Synagogue Council feels, however, that the Dumbarton Oaks document, as did the Covenant of the League of Nations, lacks the prophetic passion to stir and capture the universal spiritual and ethical values inherent in the souls of men. The making of an enduring peace is a challenge to these values. "But the work of righteousness shall be peace," says Isaiah (xxxii: 17), "and the effect of righteousness, quietness, and confidence forever."

The Dumbarton Oaks document provides the machinery for the possible prevention of future wars, not for the establishing of universal peace; proposals for the suppression of international violence after these occur, not for their prevention; a mechanism calculated to rectify and adjudicate international strife, not an instrument to eliminate the bases of strife and violence and war. Unless justice and righteousness are enthroned as the capstone of the aim of any organization that proposes to achieve it, the world can have no hope for an enduring peace. There can be no hope for an enduring peace unless there is a reconversion of the human spirit to the inspired insight of Isaiah that man must work righteousness to earn peace, since only the effect of righteousness can assure to mankind perpetual quietness and confidence.

Peace predicated on such foundations would mean the cessation of the racial or color injustices by which one-third of the world's population, which happens to be white, denies rights and opportunities to the other two-thirds of the population which happens to be black or brown or yellow. It would mean an end to the exploitation of primitive groups by enlightened peoples. It would mean that nations economically disadvantaged are helped to self-improvement and economic reconstruction, even as we bring such aid to the disadvantaged in our own midst. It would mean the spiritual regeneration of the human family to that concept of just and righteous interrelation in which the aggressors within each nation would desist from squeezing and oppressing their neighbors and fellow citizens for their own personal aggrandizement. All the most perfected, practical machinery in the world for maintaining peace will not avail until within men and nations there is created the spirit of the will to peace.

This hope and possibility, one may say, belongs in the realm of religion rather than practical statesmanship. Perhaps what the world suffers from most is a condition in which the prophetic principles do not animate statesmanship. Statesmanship, the Synagogue Council of America holds, must be animated and governed by the great principle first enunciated in the Old Testament (Leviticus 19: 17-18) and then spread the world over through its quotation in the New Testament, "Thou shalt not hate thy brother in thy heart, but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Nonetheless, the Synagogue Council of America welcomes the proposals of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference as marking a most significant step forward in human striving to answer the question long ago propounded by the prophet (Malachi 2: 10): "Have we not all one father? Hath not one God created us all?"

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA,
RABBI HERBERT S. GOLDSTEIN, *President*,
RABBI AHRON OPHER,

Assistant to the President.

RABBI ISAAC LANDMAN, *Chairman*,
RABBI LOUIS FINKELSTEIN,
RABBI DAVID DE SOLA POOL,

Committee on Peace Studies.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 18th instant,

Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 338) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat, reported it on January 20, 1945, with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 12) thereon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 311. A bill for the relief of Philip Kleinmah; without amendment (Rept. No. 13);

S. 312. A bill for the relief of Harriet B. Rickards; without amendment (Rept. No. 14);

S. 315. A bill for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 15);

S. 317. A bill for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer for the Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 16); and

S. 335. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amy McKnight; without amendment (Rept. No. 17).

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 219. A bill to amend section 1442, Revised Statutes, relating to furlough of officers by the Secretary of the Navy; without amendment (Rept. No. 18); and

H. R. 621. A bill to further amend section 22 of the act approved March 4, 1925, entitled "An act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes," by changing the limitation on the total personnel of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 19).

AUTHORIZATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO SUBMIT REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, at half past 3 this afternoon there is to be a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary on a very important matter. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may file its report during the recess of the Senate, assuming that the Senate takes a recess at the conclusion of the day's work.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 350. A bill granting a pension to Lottie Flint; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAYBANK:

S. 351. A bill to promote on the retired list all line officers of the Army who have or may be specially commended for performance of duty in actual combat; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BALL:

S. 352. A bill authorizing the State of Minnesota Department of Highways to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Has-

tings, Minn.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 353. A bill for the relief of Carl Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 354. A bill for the relief of Fred S. Hondros; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. REED:

S. 355. A bill to restore standard time; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 356. A bill to amend part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide a limitation on the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by, or against, common carriers by motor vehicle; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. WHERRY:

S. 357. A bill for the relief of the Forward Columbus Fund, of Columbus, Nebr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 358. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Josephine Lisitano; and

S. 359. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ellen McCormack; to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I introduce a bill providing for an annual audit by the General Accounting Office of the financial transactions of certain governmental agencies and corporations, and for other purposes. This refers to the corporations created by the R. F. C. or under its authority.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from Vermont will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. AIKEN:

S. 360. A bill providing for an annual audit by the General Accounting Office of the financial transactions of certain governmental agencies and corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 361. A bill for the relief of C. Owen Welch; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 362. A bill amending the Fact Finders' Act of 1924 relative to costs of investigations of certain reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. GURNEY:

S. 363. A bill to further amend the provisions of the acts authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of persons in the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'DANIEL:

S. 364. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act;

S. 365. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act; and

S. 366. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 367. A bill to provide for the compilation and publication of a list showing the names and addresses of taxpayers relieved from liability for the payment of taxes under the provisions of the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 and the amounts of taxes from which such taxpayers are relieved from liability for payment; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 368. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941, to prohibit the use of any pipe line constructed under such act for the transportation or distribution of natural gas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 369. A bill to amend certain provisions of law relating to overtime pay, and for other purposes; and

S. 370. A bill relating to the hours of employment, compensation, and conditions of employment of employees engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for such commerce or employed in the performance of any Government contract; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 371. A bill making unlawful the use of force or violence, or threats thereof, to prevent or attempt to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful vocation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 372. A bill granting a pension to Mary Alice Pridgen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'DANIEL (for himself and Mr. BUTLER):

S. 373. A bill to incorporate The Navy Mothers' Clubs of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 374. A bill to amend the Act of October 29, 1919, entitled "An Act to punish the transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. GEORGE introduced Senate bill 375, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I introduce a bill to regulate the use of certain listening devices, and call attention to the fact that a new listening device has been invented which is revolutionary, and under which, without the use of wires, individuals can listen in on a private conversation held as far as 3½ miles away.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill introduced by the Senator from North Dakota will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 376. A bill to regulate the use of certain listening devices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEAD:

S. 377. A bill to reclassify and adjust salaries of supervisors in the first- and second-class post offices; and

S. 378. A bill amending sections 7 (a) and 12 (b) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Civil Service.

S. 379. A bill to authorize the presentation of an appropriate medal to J. Edgar Hoover; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. MURRAY (for himself, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, and Mr. O'MAHONEY) introduced Senate bill 380, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 381. A bill to provide for recognition of active-duty members of the Civil Air Patrol as veterans of World War No. 2; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 382. A bill granting to certain dismissed governmental employees the right to hearings before the Civil Service Committees of Congress; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

S. 383. A bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BANKHEAD (for himself and Mr. EASTLAND):

S. 384. A bill to provide for the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. BUSHFIELD, and Mr. LANGER):

S. J. Res. 19. Joint resolution to aid in maintaining agricultural production essential

to the prosecution of the war, to clarify the application of existing law relating to the utilization of agricultural workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. O'DANIEL:

S. J. Res. 20. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relative to freedom to work; and

S. J. Res. 21. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the tenure of office of President and Vice President of the United States and Members of Congress to 6 years and imposing limitations on the appointment or election of certain persons to office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENTAL LENDING AGENCIES

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I introduce a bill for appropriate reference, and wish to make a statement regarding it.

The bill does not create any new agency, but simply recognizes the existence of an existing agency, to wit, the Federal Loan Agency, created by Reorganization Plan No. 1 under the Reorganization Act of 1939. It reestablishes that agency, which now is a skeleton agency, since the transfer by the President under the Second War Powers Act under date of February 24, 1942, of most of the agencies and the functions of those agencies theretofore operating under the Federal Loan Agency. The purpose of this bill is to return and restore to the Federal Loan Agency all those agencies and activities which were transferred by Executive order of the President under date of February 24, 1942, to the Department of Commerce.

The bill does not affect the status of the National Housing Agency or of housing agencies which were transferred to the National Housing Agency at the time of the Executive order, nor does the bill deal with the Export-Import Bank, which seems to have been transferred by subsequent Executive act to the R. E. A., and is not now under the Department of Commerce.

Since this bill creates no new agency and does not enlarge the power or responsibility of any of the existing agencies, but merely takes out of the Department of Commerce or from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce all the loaning agencies heretofore transferred to that Department, I think the bill should go to the Committee on Commerce, and I request that it be so referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (S. 375) to provide for the effective administration of certain lending agencies of the Federal Government; was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DRAFTING OF FARM WORKERS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, commencing more than 2 years ago, I have repeatedly since called the attention of the Senate to the desperate situation caused by the drafting of farm workers into the service. The Tydings amendment was finally adopted and the situation, to some extent, bettered. So far as I know, nothing was done about the 375,000 able-bodied men who were deferred

to take jobs in the Government. The best I could do was to get a list of such individuals sent to the Speaker of the House and the Vice President. In my opinion, thousands of these men occupy places which could be filled by those who are unfit, or who are too old for combat service, and the able-bodied released.

Since the Selective Service has directed local draft boards to send more farm workers, I have been deluged with letters from every section of my State and the Northwest making clear that the taking of additional farm help, in many instances, means that the farmers must quit farming. I ask unanimous consent to have the letters printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, and that the signatures not be printed, because that might prove embarrassing.

There being no objection, the letters, without the signatures attached, were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BATHGATE, N. DAK., January 10, 1945.

Senator LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing with reference to drafting the few men we have left to do the farm work. I am a farmer and do not have any sons to be drafted nor to do my farm work. Therefore I am writing from a production basis.

I farm about 800 acres and hire two men in the summer. If these men are all taken to the Army who is going to do the work? Inexperienced men from the cities and different parts of the country are not capable of running this modern machinery.

As a farmer I want to be patriotic and do my bit for the war effort, but if these farm boys are taken my farm, like many of my neighbors, will have to stand idle and just grow up to weeds.

BLAISDELL, N. DAK., January 12, 1945.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: From what we hear over the radio it seems likely that all able-bodied young farmers will be in the Army soon if the military get everything the way they want it.

In my case it means that I shall have to quit farming because I am too old to do much work myself.

I mention this because I know there are thousands of farmers similarly situated.

Older men are going to take charge they say. Where are all those older men we hear so much about? All the older men I know of are overloaded with work now and cannot take on any new jobs.

BUXTON, N. DAK., January 14, 1945.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: This is the first time in my life I have written to any of our Senators in Washington, but things are pressing us farmers up here in North Dakota, and I am sure it is not new to you.

As I understand, they are to draft our farm boys who are left, and as we have only a little over 200 boys left in II-C class I for one do not feel it quite right.

We have a hard time taking care of our 1944 crop on account of help.

Had we had enough help from the start of harvest we could have saved a lot more of the grain, but as it happened the heavy rains came and lot of the grain is still out in the field. Many of the boys got disgusted and left for their homes down South. If we had had enough help from the start much of this grain could have been saved before the rains.

I hope you will pardon me for writing a rather long letter as I know you are a busy man, but as you are a man from our own State I urge you to do your best for us

Calendar No. 10

79TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

} REPORT
No. 12

AMENDING THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

JANUARY 20, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 338]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 338) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

With respect to cotton, subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 at present provides that not more than 2 percent of the State acreage allotment may be apportioned to farms in the State which were not used for cotton production during any of the 3 calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act contains no specific provisions with respect to the establishment of cotton-acreage allotments. However, it has been found desirable under previous programs to fix these allotments on the same general basis as they are fixed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

With respect to wheat, both subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, at present provide that not more than 3 percent of the county allotment may be apportioned to farms on which wheat has not been planted during any of the 3 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year in which the allotment is made.

During the past 2 years many producers of cotton and wheat, in response to an appeal by the War Food Administration, have used their entire acreages previously planted to cotton or wheat for the production of other war crops, the need for which was more critical. Most of these producers desire to continue this cooperation in the war-food program during the current and subsequent years. However, unless they return to the production of cotton or wheat prior to the reestablishment of acreage allotments in the future, it is obvious that under existing laws they could only obtain a farm-acreage allotment for cotton or wheat out of the comparatively small reserve set up for farms which have not produced wheat or cotton for 3 years. Moreover, even though they should return to the production of cotton or wheat prior to the reestablishment of acreage allotments, after being out of production for 3 years, their position would be prejudiced because the prior cotton or wheat production history of the farm would be lost for allotment purposes.

xxx
Under the terms of the bill, in establishing farm acreage allotments, the Secretary would have the authority to provide, through the medium of regulations, that with respect to any farm which had a cotton- or wheat-farm acreage allotment in 1942, in any crop-year during the present emergency, beginning with the crop-year 1945, such farm would be regarded as a farm on which cotton or wheat, as the case may be, was planted even though no cotton or wheat was in fact planted thereon, if the Secretary determined that because of the production of war crops on such farm the cotton or wheat production history of the farm for such year was not representative of the normal history of the farm. Thus, the bill will preserve the prior cotton or wheat history of such farms and their status as old farms in the agricultural adjustment and soil conservation and domestic allotment programs.

After careful consideration of the bill as introduced, the committee was of the opinion that any farm owner or operator who, because of serving in the armed forces of the United States, was unable to plant cotton or wheat on his farm should be afforded the same protection as the owner or operator who cooperated in the war food program by growing war crops. The committee amended the bill accordingly and also made certain minor changes of a clarifying character which it is believed will assist in its administration.

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Calendar No. 10

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 338

[Report No. 12]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 18, 1945

Mr. BANKHEAD (for himself and Mr. McFARLAND) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JANUARY 20, 1945

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of January 18, 1945, by Mr. BANKHEAD, with amendments

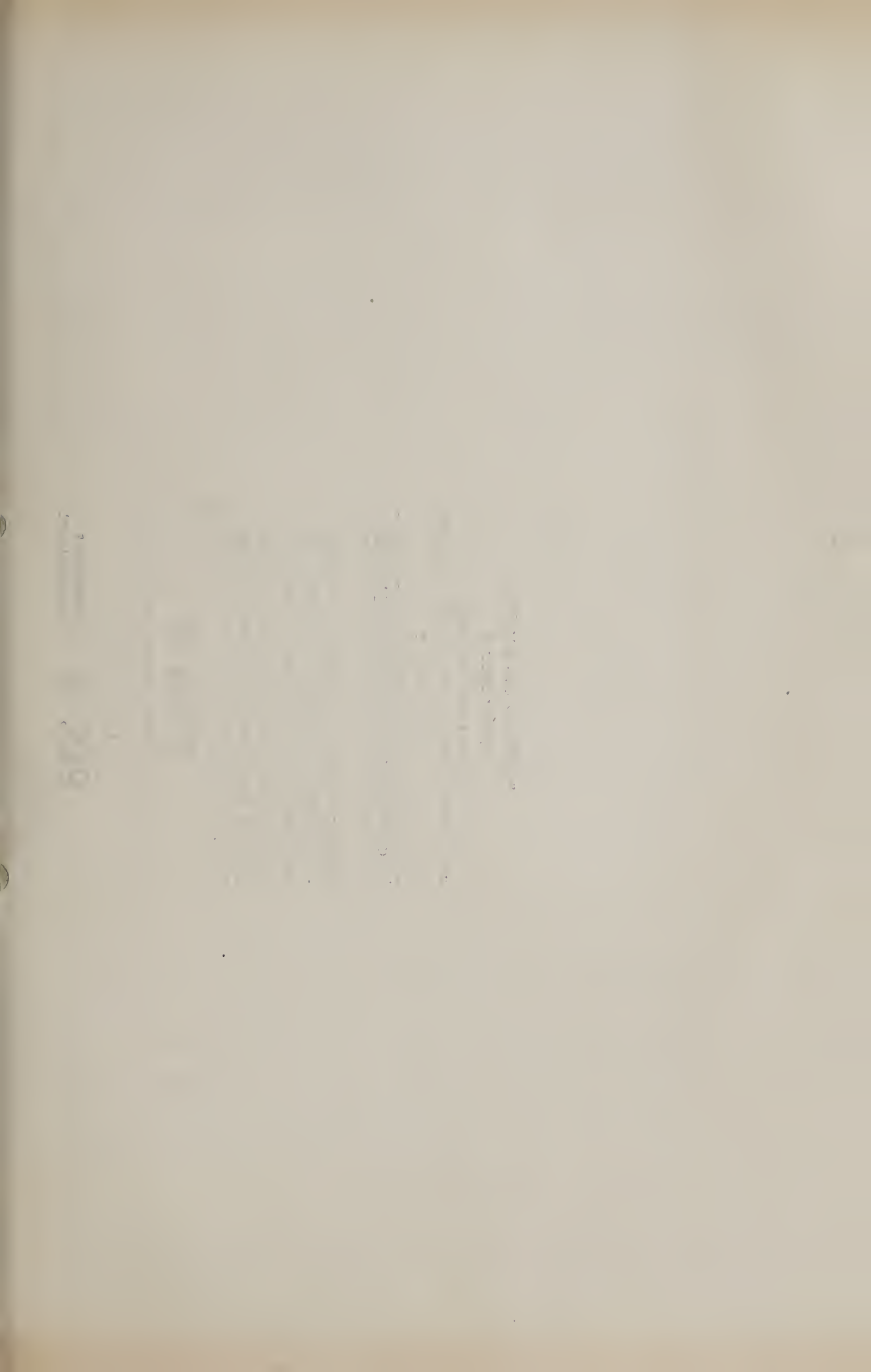
[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in establishing acreage allotments under subtitle B of
4 title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
5 amended, *or under the Soil Conservation and Domestic*
6 *Allotment Act, as amended,* the Secretary of Agriculture,
7 under regulations prescribed by him, may provide that

1 acreage used for the production of any war crop, designated
2 by the Secretary, in for any crop year (beginning with the
3 crop year 1945) during the present emergency on any farm,
4 with respect to which a cotton or wheat allotment was
5 established for the 1942 crop year, shall be regarded as
6 planted to a farm on which cotton or wheat, as the case may
7 be, was planted, if the Secretary determines that because
8 of the production of such war crop crops designated by him
9 on such acreage farm, or because the owner or operator was
10 serving in the armed forces of the United States, the cotton
11 or wheat production history of the farm for such year is
12 not representative of the normal history of the farm.



[Report No. 12]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

By Mr. BANKHEAD and Mr. McFARLAND

JANUARY 18, 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JANUARY 20, 1945

Reported with amendments

January 27, 1945

3. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Rep. Pickett, Tex., resigned as a member of the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee (p. 572).
Rep. Krutson, Minn., was appointed to the Joint Committee to Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures (p. 572).
Reps. LeFevre, N. Y., and Simpson, Ill., were appointed to the Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning (p. 572).

SENATE

4. A. A. A. ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported S. 338, which authorizes the cotton or wheat acreage allotment of any farm to be protected, even though such crops may not have been planted thereon for the last three years, if the normal history of the farm has been upset because of war-crop production or because the owner or operator has been serving in the armed forces (p. 552).

5. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to resolutions to continue various special investigations, as follows:

Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, S. Res. 33 (p. 542).

Military Affairs Committee, to investigate war-mobilization problems and war-contracts matters, S. Res. 46 (p. 542).

Irrigation and Reclamation Committee, to investigate the supply and distribution of hydroelectric power, S. Res. 31 (p. 543).

Judiciary Committee, to investigate the issuance of Executive orders and departmental regulations, S. Res. 16 (p. 543).

Special Committee to Study and Survey Problems of Small Business, S. Res. 28 (pp. 543-9).

Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, S. Res. 55 (pp. 549-50).

Special Committee to Investigate the Conservation of Wild Animal Life, S. Res. 43 (p. 550).

Special Committee to Investigate Petroleum Resources, S. Res. 36 (p. 551).

Special Committee to Investigate the Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool, S. Res. 58 (p. 551).

6. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted letters opposing the drafting of farm labor (pp. 539-40).

7. RIVERS-HARBORS BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, S. 35 (pp. 552-7).

8. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted departmental reports (including one from Agriculture) on the proposed full-employment budget (pp. 557-9).

9. LATIN AMERICA; POST-WAR PLANNING. Sen. Chavez, N. Mex., discussed the possibilities of developing relations with Latin America in the post-war world (pp. 568-70).

10. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. The report of the Army and Navy Munitions Board on strategic materials was ordered printed as S. Doc. 5 (p. 570).

11. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Feb. 1 (p. 571).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. DRAINAGE. S. 422, by Sen. Eastland, Miss., to provide for improved agricultural land utilization by assisting in the rehabilitation and construction of drainage works in humid areas. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 16

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued January 30, 1945, for actions of Monday, January 29, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A. allotments.....4	Foreign relief.....29	Price control.....30
Adjournment.....11	Full-employment budget....8	Property management....23
Alaska.....17	Health.....13,32	Purchasing.....5,15,39
Banking and currency....31	Investigations.....2,5,22	Rationing.....30
Committee assignments....3	Labor, farm.....1,6,36	Reclamation.....3,12,25
Congressional organiza- tion.....34	Latin America.....9	Reports.....18
Conservation authorities.20	Lend-lease.....26	Rivers-harbors bill.....7
Dairy industry.....33,36	Machinery, farm.....26	St. Lawrence waterway.27,35
Electrification.....5,28	Marketing.....5	Selective service.....6,36
Executive authority....2,5	National defense.....5	Small business.....2,5
Expenditures.....3	National service.....1,14	Strategic materials....10
Exports.....37	Personnel.....2,16,21,38	Travel.....28
Fertilizer.....19	Petroleum.....5	Un-American activities..2
Fisheries.....24	Post-war planning...2,3,5,9	Wildlife.....2,5
	HOUSE	Wool.....5

1. NATIONAL SERVICE. Began debate on H. R. 1752, the May bill (pp. 580-7,590-607).

This bill amends the Selective Training and Service Act as follows: Imposes upon registrants between 18 and 45 a liability to perform work in war production, in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, designated by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion or an agency named by him. Prohibits such registrants from leaving jobs in a designated activity unless their local boards find this in the best interest of the war effort. Provides that if "freezing" and voluntary recruitment do not meet the needs of designated activities, local boards may order registrants to apply for employment in a designated activity, with a reasonable choice of employers for whom to work. Makes willful violations of these provisions subject to the same fine and imprisonment as for violations of selective-service orders, but provides more liberal defense grounds. Makes available to such registrants certain reemployment and other benefits. Limits application of the legislation to the duration of the war or such earlier time as Congress may determine. Does not affect the Tydings amendment regarding farm labor.

2. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to resolutions providing funds for various committee investigations, as follows:

Civil Service Committee, H. Res. 110 (p. 574).

Special Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, H. Res. 111 (p. 574).

Select Committee to Investigate Acts of Executive Agencies, H. Res. 113 (pp. 574-5).

Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, H. Res. 97 (pp. 572-3).

Committee on Un-American Activities, H. Res. 109 (pp. 573-4).

Select Committee to Study and Investigate National Defense Program in its Relation to Small Business, H. Res. 112 (p. 574).

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct in his understanding.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Nevada has requested me, on his behalf, to enter a motion to discharge the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate from further consideration of the resolution. He desires this to be done in order that he may have the opportunity, when he arrives here on Thursday, to bring the matter before the Senate for its consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator wish to enter such a motion?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. On behalf of the Senator from Nevada, I enter that motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion will be entered.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I inquire the nature of the motion which has just been entered?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I stated that the senior Senator from Nevada, who is absent from the Senate on official business, telephoned to the clerk of the Judiciary Committee this morning and requested that I enter on his behalf a motion to discharge the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate from further consideration of Senate Resolution 17, which was submitted by the Senator from Nevada for the purpose of extending the work of the Judiciary Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, with respect to the investigation of the liquor industry.

Mr. WHITE. Is this a motion to discharge the committee?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is concluded.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED—PRESERVATION OF COTTON AND WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

Mr. OVERTON obtained the floor.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, there is a noncontroversial bill on the calendar, namely, Senate bill 338, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. I should like to obtain action on it. If any great amount of time is required, I shall not insist on it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield for that purpose?

Mr. OVERTON. I understand that there will be no debate, and that the bill can be disposed of promptly.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I believe that to be true.

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 338) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to

17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to preserve the allotments of wheat and cotton. Under the present law, if the allotments are not used for 3 years they are lost. There have been a great many diversions to war crops, and many allotments will be threatened after this year. Many farmers are in the service, and cannot plant their crops.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I have made inquiry of such minority members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry as I was able to consult, and I know of no opposition to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was, on page 1, line 5, after the word "amended", to insert "or under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 2, to strike out "acreage used for the production of any war crop, designated by the Secretary, in" and insert "for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 3, after the word "emergency", to strike out "on."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 5, after the word "crop", to strike out "year."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "planted to" and insert "a farm on which."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 7, after the word "be", to insert "was planted."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 8, after the words "production of", to strike out "such", and in the same line, after the word "war", to strike out "crop" and insert "crops designated by him."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 9, after the word "such", to strike out "acreage" and insert "farm, or because the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in establishing acreage allotments under subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as

amended, the Secretary of Agriculture, under regulations prescribed by him, may provide that for any crop year (beginning with the crop year 1945, during the present emergency, any farm, with respect to which a cotton or wheat allotment was established for the 1942 crop shall be regarded as a farm on which cotton or wheat, as the case may be, was planted, if the Secretary determines that because of the production of war crops designated by him on such farm, or because the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces of the United States, the cotton or wheat production history of the farm for such year is not representative of the normal history of the farm.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY OUT OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE EDWIN A. HALSEY

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I wish to state that, upon completion of the necessary business of the Senate today, it is the intention to move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday next as a mark of respect to the late Secretary of the Senate, Colonel Halsey. Accordingly I make such a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, may it be agreed that I will be permitted to address the Senate for approximately 10 or 15 minutes?

Mr. HILL. Of course, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. President, I renew my unanimous-consent request that, on the completion of the necessary business of the Senate today, the Senate adjourn until Thursday next as a mark of respect to the late Secretary of the Senate, Col. Edwin A. Halsey.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE TO FILE REPORTS DURING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HILL. If the Senator from Louisiana will yield further, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate following today's session the Committee on Commerce may have permission to file reports on any legislative or executive matters before it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order to permit me to ask a question?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Assuming that the Committee on Commerce reports during the interim, is it the expectation that the Senate will proceed on some basis on Thursday with the George bill and the nomination?

Mr. HILL. So far as the present occupant of the majority leader's chair knows at the present time, that is the intention.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 35, Calendar No. 21, being the river and harbor bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO EXAMINE BILLS, ETC.—EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CLERK

Mr. LUCAS, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 64), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and shall examine all bills and joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ an additional clerk in his office, who shall, in addition to any other duties if required, perform such duties in connection with the examination of enrolled bills as may be directed by the Secretary. The compensation of such additional clerk shall be at the rate of \$3,900 per annum, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until July 1, 1945.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

Mr. GUFFY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 59), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Resolution No. 330, agreed to December 15, 1942, authorizing Committee on Mines and Mining to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Mr. LUCAS, subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which the foregoing resolution was referred reported it with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "until", to strike out "the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress" and insert "July 1, 1945."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASSISTANCE BY BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Mr. WAGNER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 56), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That from February 1, 1945, to the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress, the Committee on Banking and Currency, hereby is authorized to employ such expert, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary; and all the expenses incurred pursuant to this resolution until July 1, 1945 (which shall not exceed \$3,000), shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which the foregoing resolution was referred, reported it without amendment, and it

was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Immigration, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 32) authorizing the Committee on Immigration to employ an assistant clerk, reported it without amendment, and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS, subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported the foregoing resolution (S. Res. 32), with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "until", to strike out "the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress" and insert "July 1, 1945."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution 15, agreed to January 27, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Immigration to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,400 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until July 1, 1945.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, with an amendment, Senate Resolution 54, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution which had been submitted by Mr. HILL (for Mr. PEPPER) on January 25, 1945.

The amendment was, on page 1, line 6, after the word "until", to strike out "the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress" and insert "July 1, 1945."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Resolution 12, agreed to January 27, 1941, authorizing the Committee on Patents to employ an assistant clerk during the Seventy-seventh Congress, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,400 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until July 1, 1945.

CONTINUATION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PETROLEUM RESOURCES IN RELATION TO THE NATIONAL WELFARE

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 36, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 36), submitted by Mr. BREWSTER on January 18, 1945, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by Senate Resolution 253, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to March 13, 1944 (relating to an investigation with respect to petroleum resources in relation to the national welfare), is hereby continued from February 1,

1945, until the end of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS FOR COMMITTEES

Mr. LUCAS, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 57), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority contained in the following resolutions hereby is terminated after June 30, 1945:

Senate Resolution 129, agreed to May 4, 1939, authorizing the Committee on Mines and Mining to employ an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum;

Senate Resolution 311, agreed to June 23, 1944, authorizing the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to employ an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;

Senate Resolution 262, agreed to June 30, 1942, authorizing the Committee on Immigration to employ an additional clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum; and

Senate Resolution 153, agreed to June 1, 1943, authorizing the Committee on Claims to employ an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$3,600 per annum.

CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION OF PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND MARKETING OF WOOL

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 58), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 160, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, agreed to July 10, 1935, authorizing a special committee to investigate the production, transportation, and marketing of wool, as extended, is hereby further extended and continued in full force and effect during the Seventy-ninth Congress; and the said committee may report to the Senate at any time prior to December 31, 1946. The said committee hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate \$5,000, in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized for the same purposes.

Mr. LUCAS subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which the foregoing resolution was referred, reported it with an amendment, in line 9, after the name "Senate", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION OF THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE INDUSTRY—MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the clerk of the Judiciary Committee has just come into the Chamber to report to me that a message was received this morning from the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who was telephoning from Chicago, with respect to Senate Resolution 17. It is my understanding that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate has not reported that resolution.

without establishing the hazard that in our desire for peace we shall instead reap only the frightful dividends of more frequent war. It does not infringe upon the constitutional rights of the free people of this country to determine when and against whom we shall go to war and it does not delegate to one man the fateful decision of when or whether the young men of this country are to risk another rendezvous with Mars. Instead it sets up an international police force of the air, dedicated to a specific purpose defined by clear-cut policies shaped by the constitutional governing bodies of all participants.

It does this, Mr. Speaker, while preserving for the United States and every other country the four essential factors of security, solvency, self-government, and sovereignty which I mentioned earlier in this address. Members of this peace patrol would function not as Americans or as Russians or as Britons but as members of an international police force, directed by an international control board, striking down wars virtually before they have had a day in which to get under way.

This force would strike not as a war commitment by any of the participating powers but as an avenging force for peace, representing the convictions of all countries that war is never again to be used as a means for aggrandizement or as a device for seeking justice against real or imaginary wrongs.

Countries could still resort, if they must, to disputes with their neighbors, to name calling, even to economic strift, but war would have been completely outlawed by dedicating to the patrolling of the peace the use of air power. Without such weapons for either defensive or offensive use, any nation, great or small, is powerless to wage effective war against neighbors, near or far.

OUT OF THIS WAR COMES THE PATTERN FOR PERMANENT PEACE

Out of this war has truly come the lesson which can prevent all future war. The world is now able to secure permanent peace if it wants it. As we go along in our thinking, refinements and additions to this proposal will steadily develop and in this we should call freely upon the experience and ideas of men now in uniform, but the working, operative, effective nucleus of a program to preserve peace permanently is now at hand.

An international peace patrol of the air set into motion at the end of this war can prevent our ever again being either participants or witnesses in another great war. It can stop wars at their source by driving warlike hordes back inside their own boundary lines before the march of Mars gets under way. When those now in uniform return we should also advise with them not only concerning the extended and expanded use of this air patrol but with regard to more comprehensive forms of world organization and cooperation.

There can never be a big war without having it originate somewhere by some nation striking out across its borders or beyond its shores on a mission of de-

struction and no country lacking offensive and defensive weapons for air warfare in this modern world can withstand the devastating attacks which a peace patrol of the air could bring down upon it.

It is well that we now discuss plans for the post-war world and that we argue the great opportunities and the troublesome details of international organizations for cooperative effort and for striving toward the goal of permanent peace. Let this continue and let us all prayerfully hope for perfection in these endeavors but without delay and with realistic determination let us now set up the pattern for an international patrol of the air and prepare to put it into operation with the dawn of peace so that never again may a disillusioned world be plunged into the suffering of war because men have planned too slowly or too short-sightedly or because their glorious dreams of peace have lacked a satisfactory method of enforcement. We can now have peace—permanent peace—if we want it.

(Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 35. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

S. 338. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 31, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, January 31, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, January 31, 1945, to begin hearings on H. R. 1362, railroad retirement bill.

There will be a meeting of Bridge Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, January 31, 1945, to begin public hearings on H. R. 541, a bill authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to construct two four-lane bridges to replace the existing Fourteenth Street or Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, and for other purposes.

This hearing postponed, subject to call of the Chair.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, February 15, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, February 15, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 1425, to provide for the sale of certain Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

146. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the United States Office of Education for the 1944 fiscal year; to the Committee on Education.

147. A letter from the president, Capital Transit Co., transmitting a report covering the operations of Capital Transit Co. for the calendar year 1944, with balance sheet as of December 31, 1944; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

148. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

149. A letter from the national adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the twenty-fourth national report, Disabled American Veterans, 1944 (H. Doc. No. 42); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 1859. A bill to amend the Retirement Act of April 23, 1904; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ENGEL of Michigan:

H. R. 1860. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a duplicate of Porterfield scrip certificate No. 53 to the Muskegon Trust Co., Muskegon, Mich., as trustee of the John Torrent trust; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. R. 1861. A bill to provide duplicate posthumous awards in certain cases; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 1862. A bill relating to the rank of chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1863. A bill providing for the same retired rank for officers by virtue of having occupied the same command; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 1864. A bill to provide for improved agricultural land utilization by assisting in the rehabilitation and construction of drainage works in the humid areas of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. R. 1865. A bill to amend section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to the establishment of branches by national banking associations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ELLIS:

H. R. 1866. A bill to forgive one-half of the unforgiven portion of the individual income tax for 1942; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

point of all offensive and defensive air equipment including poisonous gas, and the world could be assured that among present friendly powers there was developing no maniacal race of armaments. At least quarterly, these representatives of the peace patrol should publish reports written in every language and make alike available to every country of the world showing the status of military preparedness in every country, not only from the standpoint of defensive and offensive air weapons of war, but encompassing all implements of war.

Fourth. Planes of this air patrol should be painted a distinctive color reserved for them alone and they should be authorized to land without charge on any public airport in the world at any time.

Fifth. Members of the air peace patrol should wear distinctive uniforms save for some of the specialists in the inspecting service who could operate in plain clothes, when desirable, but only when supplied with proper identifying credentials.

Sixth. With all present enemy countries permanently stripped of all offensive and defensive weapons and planes for air war, the other nations of the world should enter into collective agreements regulating the extent to which they, themselves, would be permitted to expand their own armaments of the air and their other military establishments. A working rule of thumb for determining the size and scope of future air power and preparedness might well be that at any future time the comparative air war strength and military might of each nation in the world should be relatively the same as it is at the conclusion of World War No. 2, except for the aforementioned provision that the countries presently at war against the United Nations shall never again be permitted to develop any offensive and defensive air weapons. The quarterly reports by international military experts which I propose will prevent any nation, friend or foe, from secretly developing a dangerous and disproportionate military might.

Seventh. Whatever decision the world makes concerning other future armaments, however, the air power of all nations should be regulated as above suggested so that air force can be used primarily for the prevention of future wars and to give security to nations which have demonstrated their willingness and intention of living as good neighbors without aggressive acts of war. The functions of air power should be reserved essentially to patrol the peace.

Eighth. The International Peace Patrol of the Air should emerge immediately following this war while the men and equipment now being used in the fighting are readily available. This proposal neither demands nor denies the necessity of forming a comprehensive international organization to preserve the peace and to better international living conditions. If such an international organization eventuates, the direction of the International Peace Patrol of the Air can gradually be turned over to the directing agency of that or-

ganization. If such an international organization, on the other hand, fails to eventuate, fails to attract the membership of all major nations, or fails to develop promptly after the war, the joint chiefs of staff as presently constituted are in position to begin directing the activities of the peace patrol the day after peace arrives.

Ninth. Participation in the International Peace Patrol of the Air should be open to all present members of the United Nations and to all present neutrals in the ratios already outlined. No nations should be compelled to participate but if many do eventually a sixth or seventh representative can be added to the chiefs of staff comprised of the members from the smaller nations selected by them on a rotating basis. If either the United States, England, Russia, France, or China should fail to join in the formation and functioning of this peace patrol the remaining major powers should proceed without it and that country's representation should be given to other nations desiring to participate.

Should any such nation refuse to participate, which now seems highly improbable, its acceptance should still be sought for permission to inspect its armament plants and use its airports. Only where such permission is denied should a country be excepted from those receiving the quarterly reports. Denial of such permission would be notice to the world that that nation had something to conceal. It would be an advance warning signal of trouble. It would afford right-minded nations an opportunity to consult together to take stock of the situation before trouble veered into warfare and to take whatever protective or corrective steps that might be necessary. As part of the articles of peace, however, it should be specifically provided that representatives of the peace patrol should have access to the airports and the armament plants of our vanquished foes for all time to come.

Tenth. Much of the work of policing the peace and of ordinary armed forces of occupation could be undertaken by this peace patrol. It is foolhardy to believe that once we have defeated the Axis we can withdraw all our forces and depend upon our enemies to establish order, maintain equity, and conform with the articles of peace. On the other hand, American soldiers, sailors, and airmen will not want to be stationed for long periods of time in foreign countries doing a gigantic police job far away from home. However, members of the Air Forces are eager to continue flying. They will welcome the opportunity to volunteer to become members of the peace patrol, since this will permit frequent visits home and will assure them a distinguished career of flying and of public service. Within 24 hours a great portion of this vast flying police force could converge on a certain trouble spot and without modern defense against air power an offending country can be forced to give up war as a means of settling international disputes or of satisfying international pride. For a nation to start a war without ade-

quate offensive and defensive air power would be to invite quick and certain disaster for itself.

A G. I. PLAN FOR PERMANENT PEACE?

Mr. Speaker, I have discussed these proposals with many people both in this country and in Europe. I have advised with distinguished American airmen such as my good friend Col. Roscoe Turner of Indianapolis and they have assured me that by reserving to air power the missions of peace we can prevent nations from acquiring the essential machinery for war. Many a G. I. in France and England has told me that he does not want to be assigned as a member of an army of occupation for any length of time. Americans do not take to soldiering in peace and are not candidates in large number for membership in a mercenary army. Once war is ended they want to return to their homes, their schools, and their various means of livelihood.

On the other hand, tens of thousands of our young flying heroes are eager to take up careers in aviation. Ordinary peacetime flying opportunities will accommodate only a small percentage of these ambitions. I am confident that many over 10 times as many volunteers will petition for membership in the International Peace Patrol of the Air as it can possibly utilize.

In discussing this plan while overseas, many a young airman told me, "I would jump at the chance to serve in such a peace patrol of the air." One especially enthusiastic young flyer in France told me, "Congressman, go back and tell America that this is the G. I. plan for permanent peace." Other G. I.'s might not share so radiant an enthusiasm but I am sure we can get the cream of the crop of able flyers of every country in the world and these young men can be provided with permanent careers at good pay, and with the satisfaction of knowing they are engaged in the most important business in the world—the business of making future wars impossible.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my idea that this peace patrol of the air alone can fill the needs of the post-war world for international cooperation. Disputes between nations and international differences will still arise. The use of arbitration, the orderly development of an appropriate international organization to give countries the opportunity to work together in the solution of great problems, a world court in which to adjudicate, peacefully the arguments which used to lead to war—all of these will still be desirable and utilitarian. But all of these without the use of force to make their decisions effective will not prevent a future war. This is the job for a police force with ability to act promptly and effectively. The International Peace Patrol of the Air would comprise such a force.

PEACE—WITH SECURITY, SOLVENCY, SELF-GOVERNMENT, AND SOVEREIGNTY

For the first time in history the world has access to a police force which can operate both on land and sea and which can cross continents and oceans in pursuit of its duties. It can secure peace

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 338

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 30, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in establishing acreage allotments under subtitle B of
4 title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
5 amended, or under the Soil Conservation and Domestic
6 Allotment Act, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture,
7 under regulations prescribed by him, may provide that
8 for any crop year (beginning with the crop year 1945)

1 during the present emergency any farm, with respect to
2 which a cotton or wheat allotment was established for the
3 1942 crop, shall be regarded as a farm on which cotton or
4 wheat, as the case may be, was planted, if the Secretary
5 determines that because of the production of war crops desig-
6 nated by him on such farm, or because the owner or operator
7 was serving in the armed forces of the United States, the
8 cotton or wheat production history of the farm for such year
9 is not representative of the normal history of the farm.

Passed the Senate January 29, 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Acting Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

JANUARY 30, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

House

February 5, 1945

year funds."

Civil Service Commission. "For salaries and expenses for...regular activities, the Budget estimate proposes \$10,016,000, an increase of \$1,342,118 over the 1945 appropriation with overtime compensation deducted... The committee recommends a reduction of \$503,480 in the Budget estimate and has allocated deductions among functions under the various project heads as follows: ...Work improvement program, \$106,678; promoting better personnel management, \$76,400; preparing and issuing standards - field classification work, \$229,810; ...While the total recommended by the committee for regular activities represents an increase of approximately \$840,000 over the 1945 appropriation, this increase is more than offset by a reduction of \$2,639,465 in national defense activities, the 1946 Budget indicating a trend to regular activities which may or may not be justified in the light of future events."

Civil Service Retirement Fund. - Attention is invited to the necessity for an increase of \$50,500,000 in the current appropriation... The amount recommended...represents...the amount determined by the Board of Actuaries as necessary to keep the fund in a sound financial condition."

Public-works planning, pursuant to the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act: "The committee recommends an initial appropriation of \$5,000,000...The committee is of the opinion that this project should be undertaken on a much smaller scale than is proposed in the Budget estimate and that progress should be made slowly until a fairly accurate picture can be obtained from the States as to what the demand will be for works of this type. While the committee is in favor of post-war planning it believes that every precaution should be taken to prevent the approval of 'high pressure' projects."

General Accounting Office. "Aside from a reduction...for penalty mail, the committee has approved the total Budget estimate...for...this Office...The total basic increase...\$1,690,253."

2. AAA ALLOTMENTS. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 338, to protect the allotments of farmers who have shifted to war crops or are serving in the armed forces (H. Rept. 55)(p. 864).
3. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. J. Res. 85, appropriating \$6,784,000 additional for the census of agriculture (pp. 839-40, 864).
4. BUTTER SHORTAGE. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., criticized the butter situation and inserted a letter and resolution from the Remus Co-operative Creamery Co. requesting OPA and WFA to reconsider present price policies to remove "discrimination against butterfat producers" (p. 840).
5. FARM LABOR. Reps. Hale, Maine; Knutson, Minn.; and Hoffman, Mich., criticized the drafting of farm labor, and other members discussed this with them (pp. 841, 852-5, 856-9). Rep. Cooley, S. C., discussed action taken by Gen. Hershey to clarify the farm-labor situation (pp. 861-3).
6. DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., criticized the Government's use of such employees; urged consideration of his bill H. R. 148, to forbid their employment; and cited an example (not Agriculture) upon which his objections are based (pp. 849-52).

7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. McDonough, Calif., criticized the sale of surplus property "for practically nothing" (p. 863).
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the War Department's report on the St. Johns Levee District, Mo. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 864.)

SENATE

9. COMMODITY CREDIT. Passed as reported, S. 298, to continue CCC as a U. S. agency, to increase its borrowing power, etc. (pp. 818-21). (For the bill's provisions, see Digest 20.)
10. FARM LABOR. Sen. McCarran, Nev., criticized the drafting of farm labor and inserted his letter to WFA together with constituents' letters on the subject (pp. 801-3).

Agriculture and Forestry Committee returned S. J. Res. 19, providing for an investigation of certain phases of the farm-labor draft program. It was referred to the Military Affairs Committee in view of their work on a bill dealing with that subject. (pp. 805-6.)

Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., for himself and Sen. Robertson, Wyo., and Taft, Ohio, submitted amendments which they intend to propose to S. 36, to amend the Sec. 5(k) relating to the drafting of farm labor, of the Selective Training and Service Act, 1940 (p. 806).
11. ALCOHOL INDUSTRY INVESTIGATION. Rejected, 43-28, Sen. McCarran's (Nev.) motion to discharge the Audit-Control Committee from consideration of S. Res. 17, to continue the investigation of the alcoholic-beverage industry (pp. 811-7). Sen. McCarran criticized the failure of the Audit-Control Committee to report the resolution (p. 812).
12. PURCHASING. Received the Office of Contract Settlement's second quarterly progress report. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 798.) Sen. Thomas, Utah, inserted the report in the Record (p. 807).
13. PENALTY MAIL. Received the Postmaster General's report of the estimated number of pieces of mail mailed under the penalty mail privilege during the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1944, showing the estimated number of pieces mailed, and the estimated cost to the Post Office Department of the handling of these mailings (by departments and agencies). To Post Offices and Post Roads Committee. (p. 797.)
14. LANDS. Received Interior's 1944 report relative to the patenting to States, counties, and municipalities of lands classified chiefly valuable for recreational purposes in exchange for lands of equal value or equal quantity. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 797.)

Received Interior's statement showing withdrawals and restorations of public lands made during 1944. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 797.)
15. EDUCATION. Received Office of Education's annual report for fiscal year 1944. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 798.)
16. BANKRUPTCY. Received the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts' tables of bankruptcy statistics with reference to bankruptcy cases commenced and terminated in the U. S. district courts during the fiscal year 1944. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 798.)

entitled "Arms for Russia" by Ernest Lindley. It is important, I think, that the Russian people know how much we have done in the matter of supplying their country with arms.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a newspaper item.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted (at the request of Mr. VINSON) to MESSRS. IZAC, SASSCER, RIVERS, HÉBERT, MADDEN, HAVENNER, DE LACY, BIE-MILLER, MOTT, COLE of New York, BATES of Massachusetts, HESS, ANDERSON of California, GRANT of Indiana, TOWE, ELLIOTT, and PIÑERO on account of official business for the Naval Affairs Committee in connection with an inspection of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills).

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 63. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 72. An act for the relief of Antonio Ruiz; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 76. An act for the relief of John T. Cooper; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 77. An act for the relief of Lindon A. Long; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 167. An act for the relief of Perkins Gins, formerly Perkins Oil Co., of Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on War Claims.

S. 177. An act for the relief of Oscar Griggs; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 184. An act to amend the Social Security Act by authorizing the furnishing of wage-record information to State unemployment-compensation agencies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 217. An act to authorize an exchange of lands between the city of Eastport, Maine, and the United States, and the conveyance of a roadway easement to the city of Eastport, Maine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 243. An act for the relief of Galen E. Walter; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 294. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish certain benefits, services, and supplies to discharged members of the military or naval forces of any nation allied or associated with the United States in World War No. 2, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

S. 311. An act for the relief of Philip Kleinman; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 312. An act for the relief of Harriet B. Rickards; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 314. An act for the relief of Sigurdur Jonsson and Thorolína Thordardóttir; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 315. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 317. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 375. An act to provide for the effective administration of certain lending agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 621. An act to further amend section 22 of the act approved March 4, 1925, entitled "An act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes," by changing the limitation on the total personnel of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 621. An act to further amend section 22 of the act approved March 4, 1925, entitled "An act providing for sundry matters affecting the naval service, and for other purposes," by changing the limitation on the total personnel of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 6, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, February 6, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, February 6, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R. 1362, railroad retirement bill.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, February 7, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold an organization meeting at 10:30 a. m. on Wednesday, February 7, 1945.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, February 15, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Thursday, February 15, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 1425, to provide for the sale of certain Government-owned merchant vessels, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXVI, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

167. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on rec-

ord proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

168. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated December 29, 1944, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of report on the lower Mississippi River, with a view to determining whether additional flood protection should be provided for the St. Johns Levee District, Mo., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on November 16, 1943; to the Committee on Flood Control.

169. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service, which the War Department recommends be enacted into law; to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 119. Resolution granting 6 months' salary and \$250 funeral expenses to Frank J. Siegfried, husband of Virginia Siegfried, late an employee of the House; without amendment (Rep. No. 53). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 1984. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 54). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. S. 338. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat; with amendment (Rept. No. 55). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SLAUGHTER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 120. Resolution for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 85, making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1945 for the Census of Agriculture; without amendment (Rept. No. 56). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 57. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 1985. A bill providing for a service medal, ribbon, and clasp for honorable service in the armed forces of the United States during World War No. 2; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 1986. A bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to suppress and extirpate contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases of dogs and other carnivorous animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

of the States appointed the local boards. It just so happens there were 26 Republican governors. In the great Midwest throughout the farm States, including the State of Michigan, Republican governors named the draft boards, and they named the State officers of the local boards.

Shortly after the setting up of the Selective Service System I investigated the composition of the local draft boards in my own State. In the entire State of Michigan I found that there was just one Democratic local draft board member, and he did not last long. Every draft board official in that State, as far as I could discover, were Republicans. I can not imagine that the Republican governors of the other States in the Midwest farm belt acted very differently.

I am just wondering whether those local boards are not just hiding behind the unfortunate statement that was made by General Hershey when Order 288 was issued. I think we ought to look into that just a little bit further. When we are criticizing the administration we ought to also think about criticizing those who were charged with the administration of the Selective Service Act, and those who were charged with the administration of that act were the local boards appointed by the governors. The governors of the great Midwest farming States appointed the local boards. The local boards are responsible, and nobody ever expected the local boards to violate the law.

I think that covers the situation in pretty good shape.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. HOOK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not know whether the gentleman was listening to what I said.

Mr. HOOK. Yes; I listened very attentively.

Mr. HOFFMAN. My point was that directive 288, which came down on January 3, gave the local boards the rule and the guide which they have since followed.

Mr. HOOK. It is my contention it gave the local boards that were appointed by Republican governors something to hide behind.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the other day when we were discussing the bill, H. R. 1752, I called the attention of the House to bulletins issued by the Treasury Department on the sale and offer for sale of surplus commodities the Government now is offering to the public. I have with me today two additional bulletins issued since that time. The material contained in these bulletins indicates to me that there is a tremendous quantity of materials being offered to the public that I think with a little investigation and ingenuity on the part of the

appropriate departments could be used very advantageously in the war effort rather than be sold at auction or on informal bid where in many instances they are sold for practically nothing.

To emphasize that point, let me call your attention to a recent offer. The story appeared in the Washington Post on Sunday, yesterday. The Navy was offering to the public life rafts which are no longer needed, according to the Navy, some 1,900 of them, for 50 cents apiece. The Maritime Commission, realizing that they were worth more than 50 cents apiece, stepped in and said to the Navy, "We will take them over and sell them for \$50 apiece." They did, and the difference between 50 cents and \$50 was realized to the Treasury of the United States.

Another instance was cited in an editorial appearing in the Washington Post this morning. The editorial stated that—quote:

It is a shock to public confidence to hear that a dealer bought at auction for \$31 a Government-owned searchlight that was promptly resold to another Government agency for \$235.

Another witness confessed at a hearing that was being held by the Senate War Investigating Committee, and this is mentioned in the same editorial "that eight ship strainers from the Government were bought for \$3.25 apiece and sold to a ship repair firm working for the Government for \$12."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include this editorial in full at this point in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. This editorial reads as follows:

SURPLUS SCANDALS.

Under the chairmanship of Senator MEAD the Special War Investigating Committee is adding fresh laurels to those it won when Vice President TRUMAN was its head. The current probe into the affairs of an auctioneering firm known as Surplus Liquidators, Inc., highlights the need of improved safeguards to protect the public investment in billions of dollars of Government property that eventually will be classified as surplus materials. The recent setting up of a Surplus Property Board to formulate disposal policies and exercise supervision over agencies doing the actual work of disposal is only a first step. The agencies delegated to handle surpluses will have to be put on the alert to prevent the Government from being gypped by sharp and unscrupulous private dealers.

The unsavory details brought out by the inquiry into the affairs of Surplus Liquidators, Inc., certainly suggest a deplorable lack of competence and vigilance in administering the disposal program. It is a shock to public confidence to hear that a dealer bought at auction for \$31 a Government-owned searchlight that was promptly resold to another Government agency for \$235. Another witness confessed to buying eight ship strainers from the Government for \$3.25 each and selling them to a ship repair firm working for the Government for \$12.

These and other instances of petty though outrageous profiteering at Government expense as well as evidence indicating that Surplus Liquidators, Inc., had made good use of friends with political influence to secure auction contracts are not in themselves significant. Abuses of such kind in-

evitably occur whenever opportunity is afforded the greedy and unscrupulous to benefit at public expense. The moral pointed by the disclosure of irregularities is plain. It is that we need immediate reforms in the

Government's procurement and disposal practices. The Mead committee recently stressed the importance of improving procurement methods and further centralizing control of the procurement function. While recognizing that it is impossible to achieve a completely centralized system of procurement, the committee declares that "a great deal more could be done in centralizing control of procurement between the departments and between branches within the War Department and bureaus within the Navy Department, and more could be done toward centralizing procurement as between the War and Navy Departments."

However, elimination of the loose procurement practices will not prevent tremendous surpluses from developing as a result of conditions beyond anyone's control. In fact, the Mead committee points out that "huge amounts of a great variety of supplies have been accumulated which the armed services already know that they will not need." With the disposal problem already pressing and grave abuses currently being uncovered, Rudolph Halley, chief counsel for the Mead committee, properly emphasizes the need for strong and efficient investigating staffs in all Government disposal agencies to spot trouble and prevent scandals from developing. That is the only way to keep out the "bootleg element" that has already begun to prey upon the rich spoils that are piling up in Government warehouses as the war is prolonged.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize further the need of more careful investigation of the sale of the surplus commodities that I have been told amount to some \$15,000,000,000. I understand that under an act previously passed by the Congress none of this property can be sold that exceeds \$5,000,000 in value without action of this House. I think that amount ought to be decreased. We should have control over the sale of materials that cost less than \$5,000,000, because evidently, according to the editorial appearing this morning's Post, considerable scandal has already been revealed in connection with the Surplus Liquidators, Inc., which shows that they are disposing of large quantities of these materials which in many instances are being sold back to Government departments when the Federal Government owned them before they were offered for auction.

I am going to offer an amendment to the Surplus commodities Act that has been passed by the Congress which will provide that the veterans of this war be given certificates of credit whereby they can obtain quantities of surplus commodities as a priority before the public has an opportunity to bid on them. I think the men who are now fighting are entitled to the opportunity to obtain some of the surplus commodities that may be beneficial to them in establishing a business or in rehabilitating themselves in whatever work they may want to perform when they return from the war.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article

AMENDING THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

FEBRUARY 5, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 338]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 338) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendments:

Page 2, line 2, following the word "cotton", insert a comma; strike out the word "or"; following the word "wheat", insert the words "or peanut".

Page 2, line 3, following the word "cotton", insert a comma; strike out the word "or".

Page 2, line 4, following the word "wheat", strike out the comma and add the words "or peanuts", followed by a comma; change the word "was" to "were"; following the word "planted", strike out the comma and add the words "and grown", followed by a comma.

Page 2, line 5, following the word "that", insert a comma and add the words "with respect to cotton or wheat", followed by a comma.

Page 2, line 6, following the first "or", insert a comma and the following words: "with respect to cotton, wheat or peanuts", followed by a comma.

Page 2, line 8, strike out the word "or"; following the word "wheat", insert the words "or peanut".

Page 2, following line 9, insert a new paragraph as follows:

The Secretary may also provide with respect to any such farm that the past acreage of peanuts shall be adjusted upward to the extent that the acreage used for growing peanuts on such farm in such year is below the normal history of the farm.

Amend the title to read:

A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton, wheat, and peanuts.

STATEMENT

With respect to cotton, subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 at present provides that not more than 2 percent of the State acreage allotment may be apportioned to farms in the State which were not used for cotton production during any of the 3 calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act contains no specific provisions with respect to the establishment of cotton-acreage allotments. However, it has been found desirable under previous programs to fix these allotments on the same general basis as they are fixed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

With respect to wheat, both subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act at present provide that not more than 3 percent of the county allotment may be apportioned to farms on which wheat has not been planted during any of the 3 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year in which the allotment is made.

During the past 2 years many producers of cotton and wheat, in response to an appeal by the War Food Administration, have used their entire acreages previously planted to cotton or wheat for the production of other war crops, the need for which was more critical. Most of these producers desire to continue this cooperation in the war-food program during the current and subsequent years. However, unless they return to the production of cotton or wheat prior to the reestablishment of acreage allotments in the future, it is obvious that under existing laws they could only obtain a farm acreage allotment for cotton or wheat out of the comparatively small reserve set up for farms which have not produced wheat or cotton for 3 years. Moreover, even though they should return to the production of cotton or wheat prior to the reestablishment of acreage allotments, after being out of production for 3 years, their position would be prejudiced because the prior cotton or wheat production history of the farm would be lost for allotment purposes.

Under the terms of the bill, in establishing farm acreage allotments, the Secretary would have the authority to provide, through the medium of regulations, that with respect to any farm which had a cotton- or wheat-farm acreage allotment in 1942, in any crop year during the present emergency, beginning with the crop year 1945, such farm would be regarded as a farm on which cotton or wheat, as the case may be, was planted even though no cotton or wheat was in fact planted thereon, if the Secretary determined that because of the production of war crops on such farm the cotton- or wheat-production history of the farm for such year was not representative of the normal history of the farm. Thus, the bill will preserve the prior cotton or wheat history of such farms and their status as old farms in the agricultural-adjustment and soil-conservation and domestic-allotment programs.

The bill as passed by the Senate was amended to provide that any farm owner or operator who, because of serving in the armed forces of the United States, was unable to plant cotton or wheat on his farm would have the same protection as the owner or operator who cooperated in the war-food program by growing war crops. After careful consideration, the committee was of the opinion that, since acreage allotments for peanuts are established only for farms which have grown peanuts in any of 3 immediately preceding years, the same protection should be accorded to the producer of peanuts who served in the armed forces of the United States and amended the bill accordingly. In view of the fact that peanuts are a vital war crop, the committee was of the opinion that producers of peanuts should not be encouraged to change to other crops by having their peanut allotments protected if they did change. Since that past acreage of peanuts is one of the elements in determining the size of peanut allotments, the bill, as amended, would authorize the Secretary to adjust upward the past acreage of peanuts grown on a farm, where the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces of the United States, to the extent that the acreage used for growing peanuts on such farm in a given year is below the normal history of the farm. No amendments to existing law are necessary to take care of a similar situation with respect to cotton and wheat.

With respect to tobacco, corn, and rice, the provisions of the present law are more liberal. Thus, a tobacco farm does not lose its old status in the program if tobacco is produced thereon at any time during the preceding 5 years; corn need not be grown in any particular year in order for a farm to retain its old status; and a rice producer does not lose his status as an old grower until he has been out of production for 5 years. Tobacco acreage allotments are also frozen through the marketing year 1946-47. The committee was therefore of the opinion that no amendments to existing law are necessary at the present time to protect allotments for these crops for producers who grow war crops or who are serving in the armed forces of the United States.



Union Calendar No. 19

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 338

[Report No. 55]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 30, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 5, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended,
and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic
Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of
war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of
cotton and wheat.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in establishing acreage allotments under subtitle B of
4 title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
5 amended, or under the Soil Conservation and Domestic
6 Allotment Act, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture,
7 under regulations prescribed by him, may provide that

1 for any crop year (beginning with the crop year 1945)
2 during the present emergency any farm, with respect to
3 which a cotton, ~~or~~ wheat, *or peanut* allotment was established
4 for the 1942 crop, shall be regarded as a farm on which
5 cotton, ~~or~~ wheat, *or peanuts*, as the case may be, ~~was~~ *were*
6 planted *and grown*, if the Secretary determines that, *with*
7 *respect to cotton or wheat*, because of the production of war
8 crops designated by him on such farm, or, *with respect to*
9 *cotton, wheat, or peanuts*, because the owner or operator was
10 serving in the armed forces of the United States, the cotton,
11 ~~or~~ wheat, *or peanut* production history of the farm for such
12 year is not representative of the normal history of the farm.

13 *The Secretary may also provide with respect to any such*
14 *farm that the past acreage of peanuts shall be adjusted up-*
15 *ward to the extent that the acreage used for growing peanuts*
16 *on such farm in such year is below the normal history of the*
17 *farm.*

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend the
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sec-
tions 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
ment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war
crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton,
wheat, and peanuts."

Passed the Senate January 29, 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Acting Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

JANUARY 30, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 5, 1945

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No.23

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 8, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, February 7, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A. allotments.....1	Housing.....7	Public works.....7
Appropriations.....2,3,7	Independent offices appro-	Purchasing.....9
Census of agriculture....2	priation bill.....3	Reclamation.....7
Commodity Credit.....5	Labor, farm.....6,17	Research.....18
Executive authority....24	Lend-lease.....15	Rubber.....25
Foreign relief.....19	Loan agencies.....4	Small business.....20
Forestry.....18	National service.....21,23	Taxation.....22
Government corporations.14	Personnel.....13	Transportation.....11
Grazing.....7	Post-war planning.....25	Vehicles.....8
Health.....12	Property acquisition....10	Veterans.....16

HOUSE

1. A.A.A. ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported S.338, which authorizes cotton and wheat allotments of any farm to be protected even though such crops have not been planted for the past 3 years, if the normal history of the farm has been upset because of war-crop production; authorizes wheat, cotton, and peanut allotments to be protected if the owner or operator has been serving in the armed forces; and authorizes an upward adjustment for peanut acreage on farms where the peanut acreage is below the normal history of the farm (pp. 909-10).
2. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. Passed, 198-171, without amendment H.J.Res. 85, appropriating \$6,784,000 additional for the census of agriculture for the fiscal year 1945 (pp. 903-9).
Rejected (153-177, 179-193) Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) motions for Committee of the Whole to report the resolution to the House with the resolving clause stricken (pp. 903-4), and to recommit with instructions to report it amended to prohibit deferment because of employment in connection with the census (pp. 907-8).
Rejected amendments by:
Rep. Andresen, Minn., 90-142, to reduce the amount to be appropriated to \$2,500,000 (pp. 904-6) after rejecting Rep. Rich's (Pa.) amendment to the Andresen amendment by reducing the amount to \$1 (pp. 905-6); and
Rep. Vorys, Ohio, 89-144, to prohibit deferment from military/essential service because of employment in connection with the taking, preparing, compiling, or publishing of the Quinquennial Census of Agriculture (pp. 906-7)
3. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Began general debate on H.R.1984 (pp. 910-29, 932). (For bill's provisions see Digest 21.) Reps. Woodrum, Va., and Cannon, Mo., discussed the bill's provisions (pp. 910-9). Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., criticized the size of the appropriations, urged GAO audit of all financial transactions, and inserted tables showing unobligated balances of appropriations as of Nov. 30, 1944 (pp. 920-8).
4. LOAN AGENCIES. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S.375, separating RFC and subsidiaries from the Commerce Department (H.Rept.60)(p.936).

5. COMMODITY CREDIT. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2023, to continue CCC as a U.S. agency, to increase its borrowing power, etc. (H. Rept. 58) (p. 936). The bill provides for increasing CCC's borrowing power by \$2,000,000,000; that during the present war and for two years thereafter CCC shall not sell any farm commodity at less than parity or comparable price, except that this restriction shall not apply to (1) sales for new or byproduct uses, (2) sales of peanuts for the extraction of oil, (3) sales for export, (4) sales for seed or feed, provided that no wheat or corn shall be sold for feed at less than parity price for corn at the time such sale is made, (5) sales of deteriorated commodities if there is danger of waste through spoilage, or (6) sales for the purpose of establishing claims for fraud; but the method of determining the parity price for 7/8 Middling cotton "at the average location"; that the prohibition against subsidy payments in the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944 shall not apply to CCC in its operations designed to support prices or obtain production of agricultural commodities, or to absorb costs in connection with the transportation of agricultural commodities and foods; for annual appraisal of CCC assets as of June 30 on the basis of the cost of such assets to CCC, or, insofar as practicable, the average market price of such assets during the last month of the fiscal year covered by the appraisal, whichever is lower; and that CCC shall continue as a U.S. agency until June 30, 1947.
6. FARM LABOR. Rep. Flannagan, Va., criticized Selective Service's handling of the farm-labor induction situation and inserted the Tydings amendment, SSS's directive and supplement, and General Hershey's editorial and testimony in connection with this situation. Rep. Flannagan inserted also his proposed amendment to H.R. 1752, the May national-service bill, which "would clear up the matter and force the Selective Service to construe the Tydings amendment as the Congress intended it should be construed" (pp. 932-4).
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received (Feb. 6) from the President supplemental appropriation estimates as follows:
National Housing Agency, \$90,000,000 for wartime housing (H. Doc. 52);
Federal Works Agency, \$23,000,000, for financing public-works programs (H. Doc. 53); and
Interior Department, \$36,000 for the administration of the Grazing Service; and \$126,000 for the Reclamation Bureau for continuing construction of the Colorado River project, Tex. (H. Doc. 66). To Appropriations Committee.
8. VEHICLES. Received (Feb. 6) from the President a proposed provision in the form of an amendment to the Budget limiting to \$1,500 the amount which Government agencies may pay for automobiles (H. Doc. 57). To Appropriations Committee.

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., Feb. 8.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

1. PURCHASING. H. R. 2030, by Rep. Wasielewski, Wis., to replace the present cost-plus and other systems of contracting for public construction by a system of negotiated lump-sum contracts. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 936.) Remarks of author (p. A520-2).
2. PROPERTY ACQUISITION. H. R. 2034, by Rep. Whitten, Miss., to make more uniform a trial on the issue of compensation in cases of condemnation of property and H. R. 2035, making more uniform trial of the issue of compensation in cases of condemnation of property. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 936.)

Mr. Madden for, with Mr. Harness against.
 Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts against.
 Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey against.
 Mr. John J. Delaney for, with Mr. Rees of Kansas against.
 Mr. Hoch for, with Mr. Talbot against.
 Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Winter against.
 Mr. Somers of New York for, with Mr. Hess against.

General pairs:

Mr. Gardner with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Kilday with Mr. Powers.
 Mr. Curley with Mr. Towe.
 Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
 Mr. De Lacy with Mr. Hand.
 Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Anderson of California.
 Mr. Biemiller with Mr. LaFollette.
 Mr. Weiss with Mr. Heidinger.
 Mr. May with Mr. Arnold.
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Crawford.
 Mr. Dingell with Mr. Mott.
 Mr. Crosser with Mr. Horan.

Mr. NORRELL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. FERNANDEZ. Were he present he would vote "yea." I voted "nay." I therefore withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TAYLOR] be permitted to revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 338) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has been informed by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] that this bill will not take much time and on that understanding has recognized him to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. If that should prove not to be the case, the Chair will ask the gentleman from Virginia to withdraw his request.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the bill been reported?

Mr. SPEAKER. The Chair understands the bill has been reported with

amendments. The Chair is recognizing the gentleman from Virginia on the theory that this bill is going to take very little time, as was stated by the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I just want to ask the gentleman if it is not very important that this bill be passed at once in order to further the war food production effort inasmuch as many farmers are awaiting the passage of this bill in order to determine whether they will put in war crops.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is true.

That is the reason the bill was rushed through the Senate and that is the reason I am anxious to get it through the House.

Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the Senate without a dissenting vote. After a full and complete hearing, it was unanimously reported by the House Committee on Agriculture.

The provisions of the bill are simple and easily understood. Under the present law if wheat, cotton, and peanut farm allotments are not used for 3 years, they are lost. Many wheat and cotton farmers at the request of the War Food Administrator have diverted their acreages to vital war crops. Then, too, many cotton, wheat, and peanut growers have been called to the service and hence are unable to plant. The bill simply preserves the rights of these farmers during the emergency.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the farm program, let me go into the matter a little more in detail.

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1938, farm acreage allotments were established based upon the past production history of each individual farm. With respect to wheat and cotton the act provides that if a farmer fails to plant such crops for a period of 3 years in succession, he thereby loses his farm acreage allotment. Having lost his farm acreage allotment by failure to produce for 3 succeeding years, the only way the farmer can get back into the production of wheat and cotton is to come in as a new grower, which means that his farm acreage allotment would be greatly reduced. In the case of cotton only 2 percent of the State acreage allotment is apportioned to new growers, and in the case of wheat only 3 percent of the county allotment is apportioned to new growers. This means, of course, that a farmer who loses farm acreage allotment, and later desires to come back under the farm program, comes back with his farm acreage allotment greatly reduced.

During the past 2 years many growers of wheat and cotton, at the request of the War Food Administrator, have used their entire acreages previously planted to wheat and cotton for the production of vital war crops. While most of these farmers desire to continue to cooperate in the war food program, they hesitate to go along further, knowing that if they do they will lose their old farm-acreage

allotments, and after the emergency, in order to reestablish their farm-acreage allotments they will have to come back under the farm program as new growers. This means that their patriotic response to the request of the War Food Administrator would be penalized by a reduction of their farm acreage allotments. It is simply asking too much of the cotton and wheat growers to go along further with the War Food Administrator unless their farm acreages are protected. So much for the wheat and cotton farmers who are left at home. How about the wheat and cotton farmers who have been called into the service? Why, the farmers who have been called into the service and for this reason are unable to plant for 3 successive years, would also lose their farm-acreage allotments. Now all the bill does is to protect the acreage allotments of these two classes of farmers—those who have responded to the war effort by diverting their acreages to vital war crops and those who have been called into the service—until after the emergency.

With respect to peanuts the same 3-year limitation applies. However, peanuts are a vital war crop, and no encouragement should be given the peanut grower to change to other crops. While this is true, the peanut farmer who has been called to the service, and who thereby stands to lose his farm-acreage allotment, should be protected. Hence, the bill only protects the acreage allotment of the peanut grower who has been called into the service.

Planting season is close at hand, and for this reason it is imperative that this legislation be passed at once. If the legislation is not passed, many cotton, wheat, and peanut growers who have been called into the service will lose their farm-acreage allotments, and many cotton and wheat growers—patriotic farmers who desire to cooperate with the War Food Administrator—will be forced to discontinue their cooperation and go back to the production of wheat and cotton in order to protect their farm-acreage allotments.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman if this matter has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is correct.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I recognize it is necessary to pass this bill promptly. I would like to ask the gentleman this question. As he knows, I offered an amendment in committee which would permit farmers to plant corn for ensilage purposes outside of the regular corn acreage allotment. Corn is not covered in this bill. Therefore, my amendment would not be germane at this time. But due to the need for farmers to raise their own fodder, I want to ask the chairman of our committee if he will not permit the consideration of such legislation and help us bring it out on the floor of the House.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I will say to the gentleman we will do that as soon as we can get to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in establishing acreage allotments under subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture, under regulations prescribed by him, may provide that for any crop year (beginning with the crop year 1945) during the present emergency any farm, with respect to which a cotton or wheat allotment was established for the 1942 crop, shall be regarded as a farm on which cotton or wheat, as the case may be, was planted, if the Secretary determines that, because of the production of war crops designated by him on such farm, or because the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces of the United States, the cotton or wheat production history of the farm for such year is not representative of the normal history of the farm.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 3, after the word "cotton", strike out the word "or."

On page 2, line 3, after the word "wheat", insert the words "or peanut."

Page 2, line 5, after the word "cotton", strike out the word "or."

One page 2, line 5, after the word "wheat", insert "or peanuts."

On page 2, line 5, after the word "be", strike out the word "was" and insert the word "were."

Line 6, after the word "planted", insert the words "and grown."

Line 6, after the word "that", insert the words "with respect to cotton or wheat."

Line 8, after the word "or", insert the words "with respect to cotton, wheat, or peanuts."

Line 11, before the word "wheat", strike out the word "or."

Line 11, after the word "wheat" insert the words "or peanut."

On line 13 insert the words:

"The Secretary may also provide with respect to any such farm that the past acreage of peanuts shall be adjusted upward to the extent that the acreage used for growing peanuts on such farm in such year is below the normal history of the farm."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton, wheat, and peanuts."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

[Mr. PACE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FLANNAGAN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and to include therein two speeches, one by a former Senator from Oklahoma, Hon. Robert L. Owen, and another by former Senator Gore, on the occasion of the eighty-ninth birthday of Senator Owen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and to include therein a statement by the American Labor Party on the matter of the policy of the United States Government in Europe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, to appear immediately following the passage of the A. A. A. bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD to appear immediately following my amendment to the census bill, in view of the fact that debate was limited and I did not have an opportunity to explain my amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two instances, and in the first to include a speech by Senator VANDENBERG, and in the second an editorial thereon, which I ask to follow immediately after the speech.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include correspondence on the War Manpower's division between critical and essential industries, and in the other to include a very fine article on the rehabilitation of soldiers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday upon the conclusion of the legislative business and any other special orders I may be allowed to proceed for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1984), making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes. Pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be equally divided between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and myself, and continue through the afternoon. In that connection, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the bill comes to the House with a unanimous report from the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations. I know of no controversial features in the bill, but there are a number of Members who desire to speak. It will be the intention to remain in session today as long as gentlemen are willing to remain, and to have some debate tomorrow and conclude the debate in time to finish the bill tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1984, the independent offices appropriations bill, 1946, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first of the major appropriation bills of this session of the Congress. I am very glad to say that it comes to the House with the unanimous report of the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations. If there is any controversial feature in it I do not know about it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I do not want the chairman to proceed under the illusion that there may not be some amendments offered to the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I understand that; but when I say "controversial features" I mean no fundamental difference of opinion. Some amendments may be offered and points of order presented, but generally speaking the committee was in agreement.

SENATE

6. A.A.A. ALLOTMENTS. Agreed to House amendments to S. 338, which authorizes cotton and wheat allotments of any farm to be protected even though such crops have not been planted for the last 3 years, if the normal history of the farm has been upset because of war-crop production; authorizes wheat, cotton, and peanut allotments to be protected if the owner or operator has been serving in the armed forces; and authorizes an upward adjustment for peanut acreage on farms where the peanut acreage is below the normal history of the farm (pp. 1027-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Sens. Reed, Kans., and Tydings, Md., criticized the drafting of farm labor. Other members discussed this with them, and Sen. Reed inserted several letters on this subject. (pp. 1028-36).
8. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Agreed to, as reported, H. Con. Res. 18, establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress (pp. 1037-8). As passed the measure provides for a joint committee to study the organization of Congress and for the committee to make recommendations for improvements in such organization with a view to strengthening its organization, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with the other branches, and better enabling it to meet its responsibilities; that the study shall include Senate-House relationships, employment and compensation of officers and employees, and the structure of the various committees of both Houses; and for the functioning of the committee during the 79th Cong.; and prohibits recommendations on the rules, parliamentary procedure, practices, precedents, and consideration of any matter on the floor of either House.
9. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Sen. Russell, Ga., was appointed to the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, vice Sen. Maloney, Conn., and Sen. McMahon, Conn., was appointed to the Special Small Business Committee (p. 1015).
10. PRICE CONTROL; LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. Sen. Capper, Kans., stated that OPA price ceilings on livestock "reduce meat production rather than stimulate it" and inserted a Drovers Telegram editorial on the subject (pp. 1023-4).
11. MINERALS. Sen. McFarland, Ariz., spoke in favor of his S. 502, to permit the continuation of subsidy payments on strategic metals, minerals, and petroleum (p. 1027).
Agreed, without amendment, to S. Res. 60, continuing the authorization for an investigation concerning the production, transportation, and use of fuels in certain areas west of the Mississippi River (p. 1020).
12. SMALL BUSINESS. Received the Small Business Committee's progress report (S. Rept. 47) (p. 1020).
Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 105, to amend the Small Business Act (S. Rept. 45) (p. 1020).
13. COMMODITY CREDIT. Sen. Shipstead, Minn., inserted a National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation letter and statement generally favoring the continuation of CCC but pointing out that all the interests of the dairy industry are not protected under the bills S. 298 and H. R. 1450, the CCC bills (pp. 1019-20).
14. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Received RFC's Nov. 1944 report. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 1017).
15. FORESTRY; RESEARCH. Received a Calif. legislature resolution urging Congress to appropriate funds annually for the maintenance and operation of the San Joaquin Experimental Range (p. 1018).

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 26

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 13, 1945, for actions of Monday, February 12, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A.....	5a,6	Foreign affairs.....	5,22	Property management.....	25
Adjournment.....	19	Forestry.....	15,28,34	R.F.C.....	14
Agricultural program....	24	Inflation.....	32	Rationing.....	39
Animal production.....	38	Labor, farm.....	7,29,33	Reclamation.....	23
Appropriations.....	1	Lands, public.....	31,35	Research.....	15
Banking and currency..	3,41	Lend-lease.....	27	Rivers-harbors bill.....	2
Claims.....	4	Loans, farm.....	37	Selective service.....	7
Commodity credit.....	13	Machinery, farm.....	29		29,33,44
Congressional organiza-		Minerals.....	11	Small business.....	9,12,25
tion.....	8,9,20	National service.....	17,18	Taxation.....	31,44
Economy.....	21	Patents.....	36	War Department civil	
Employment.....	30	Personnel.....	40	appropriation bill.....	1
Flood control.....	1	Plant diseases.....	16	War powers.....	43
Food distribution.....	25	Post-war planning.....	26	Wildlife conservation..	42
Food production.....	10,29	Price control.....	10,39		

HOUSE

1. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 2126, which provides that "no part of appropriations made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for preliminary examinations and surveys, as authorized by law, for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of flood-control projects, shall be obligated for initiating work upon new projects or for prosecuting work upon projects heretofore commenced, unless they accord with priorities specifically approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture" (H.Rept. 105)(p. 1072).
2. RIVERS-HARBORS BILL. Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, S.35 (pp. 1062, 1072).
Both Houses
3. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Received the President's message urging approval of the Bretton Woods proposals for an International Monetary Fund of \$8,800,000,000 and for \$9,000,000,000 for and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as a "cornerstone" of international economic cooperation (H.Doc.70)(pp. 106-7, 1062-4).
Rep. Voorhis, Calif., inserted quotations from Thomas A. Edison and Abraham Lincoln with regard to the issuance of paper money (p. 1067).
4. CLAIMS. Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment H.R.129, providing for the barring of certain claims by the U.S. in connection with Government checks and warrants (H.Rept. 101)(p. 1072).
5. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Rep. Merrow, N.H., inserted and discussed a N.H. Legislature resolution urging Congressional action toward international cooperation (pp. 1067-7).
- 5a. A. A. A.; TOBACCO. A Wash. City News Service item states: "Agriculture Committee approved joint resolution to establish national marketing quotas and acreage for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco at the 1943-4 level."

reconcile with the Malmedy massacre. Very respectfully.

CHANDLER ROTARY CLUB,
VIRGIL SHUTE,
President.

Another telegram in connection with the same matter is from Mr. A. S. Brayman and Commander R. C. Muse, post adjutant of Matthew Juan Post, No. 35, of the American Legion, at Chandler, Ariz. Their telegram reads as follows:

CHANDLER, ARIZ., February 7, 1945.
Senator E. W. McFARLAND,
Washington, D. C.:

A private truck loaded with German prisoners of war drove through Chandler today flying a German flag held by one of the prisoners. The truck was stopped by our local police officers and a deputy sheriff. Not knowing the proper procedure they called an Army captain from the prison camp. Instead of being helpful in this particular instance as would seem to become an officer of the United States Army he was insulting to the civilian officers for having stopped the truck, advising them that he could "pick them up if he so desired."

Only recently a truck load of German prisoners was parked on the main street of Chandler while the guard went into the barber shop for service and the prisoners were allowed to run the street unattended.

We have already taken affidavits from eight reputable citizens corroborating these statements and we respectfully urge you to take immediate steps toward the end that a congressional investigation will be held to determine if the citizens of this community and also of other communities must submit to such incredible incidents.

A. S. BRAYMAN,
Commander.
R. C. MUSE,

Post Adjutant, Matthew Juan Post,
No. 35, The American Legion,
Chandler, Ariz.

Mr. President, I do not like to criticize the Army for the manner in which it conducts the prisoner-of-war camps. I am reluctant to criticize, because I believe the Army in general is doing a good job. On the other hand, I believe that the people of my State have a right to be indignant when prisoners of war being transported in an Army truck are allowed to carry the swastika on the truck. We know what would happen to an American in a foreign country if he were to raise the United States flag while he was a prisoner of war. He would be struck down the minute he raised the flag.

Mr. President, I have called these matters to the attention of the Mead committee. However, I now feel that probably the proper committee to which they should be referred is the Committee on Military Affairs. I am now requesting that the Committee on Military Affairs make a careful investigation of these incidents.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Let me ask the Senator from Arizona whether the facts he has mentioned have been presented to the proper authorities in the War Department.

Mr. McFARLAND. They have been; but the people of Arizona are not satisfied with an investigation on the part of the War Department. They know when

they see a swastika flag flying from a truck. I do not care if it is denied by Army officials.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, in reply to the remarks of the Senator from Arizona, who has requested that the Committee on Military Affairs undertake an investigation of inquiry concerning these incidents, I should like to say that if the incidents are as stated, not only should an inquiry be made, but a reform should be instituted instantly in regard to the conduct of the prisoners; and I, for one, as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, will do the very best I can to see that such a thing shall never again occur within the confines of the United States.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the Senator from Utah. I am sure that the Military Affairs Committee will give the matter careful consideration. I certainly appreciate the attitude of its chairman.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I shall be glad to do what I can.

EXTENSION OF SUBSIDY PAYMENTS FOR STRATEGIC METALS, ETC.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, on February 8, 1945, I introduced Senate bill 502 to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments with respect to strategic metals, and minerals and petroleum and petroleum products.

At the present time most domestic nonferrous-mining operations are faced with such excessive costs of operation that ceiling prices no longer yield sufficient revenue to permit their continued operation. With the withdrawal of producer-subsidy support our strategic and critical mineral and metal industry would be faced with immediate collapse. The blow to the war effort would be incalculable.

Under the last paragraph of section 2 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Stabilization Act of 1944, no subsidies may be paid after June 30, 1945, without a specific appropriation from the Congress. In general, the thought behind this amendment was a worthy one, and I, as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, certainly have no objection to Congress being apprised of the amounts necessary to effectuate the producer-subsidy program and being given full information as to how the money is to be spent.

The bill to which I have referred was introduced by me in behalf of myself and several of my colleagues. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 502) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the last paragraph of section 2 (e) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended by the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, shall not apply to the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or any corporation created by it pursuant to section 5d (3) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, with respect to strategic and critical minerals and metals, or petroleum and petroleum products, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. With respect to such operations the fiscal year ending June 30,

1946, such corporations may pay subsidies and incur losses not in excess of \$450,000,000 in the aggregate.

CONSTRUCTION WORK AT PEARL HARBOR

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, I report back favorably, without amendment the bill (H. R. 1808) to grant to the Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., the right to construct certain ditches, tunnels, and oil pipe lines in Pearl Harbor, T. H., and I submit a report (No. 46) thereon.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill just reported by me. It has been approved by the Navy Department, and proper restrictions have been made in the bill providing that no construction may be performed without approval of the Navy Department. Plans for construction would have to be submitted to the Navy Department, and the Navy Department would have control over the pipe lines when constructed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1808) to grant to the Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., the right to construct certain ditches, tunnels, and oil pipe lines in Pearl Harbor, T. H.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1808) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 338) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and section 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton and wheat, which were, on page 2, line 2, to strike out "or wheat" and insert "wheat, or peanut"; on page 2, lines 3 and 4, to strike out "or wheat," and insert "wheat, or peanuts,"; on page 2, line 4, to strike out "was" and insert "were"; on page 2, line 4, to strike out "planted," and insert "planted and grown,"; on page 2, line 5, after "that", to insert "with respect to cotton or wheat,"; on page 2, line 6, after "or" where it appears the first time, to insert "with respect to cotton, wheat, or peanuts,"; on page 2, line 8, to strike out "or wheat" and insert "wheat, or peanut"; on page 2, after line 9, to insert:

The Secretary may also provide with respect to any such farm that the past acreage of peanuts shall be adjusted upward to the extent that the acreage used for growing peanuts on such farm in such year is below the normal history of the farm.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation

and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton, wheat, and peanuts."

Mr. BANKHEAD. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I wish to be heard before the motion is acted on. I wish to ask the Senator some questions. Does this bill deal with the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; it deals with allotments for wheat, cotton, and peanuts. Under the law, where farmers do not produce the acreage allotted for 3 years, they lose the allotments.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. It deals only with allotments?

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is all.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

DRAFTING OF FARM LABOR

Mr. REED. Mr. President, food is not only essential to the men in the fighting fronts, but is equally essential to the civilian population engaged in production, as well as people generally, whether in time of peace or war. The present demand for food exceeds that in any other period in our history. Notwithstanding the enormous production, which has broken all records in recent years, we are now short of certain items of food.

The farm population now is the lowest in 50 years. It has declined 4,748,000 in the past 4 years, beginning in 1941. Perhaps one-third of those leaving the farms have been inducted into the armed forces. The other two-thirds represent persons leaving the farms for work in war industries at much higher wages than any possible earnings in farm operation.

Farm population during each of the past 4 years was as follows:

	Farm population	Decrease in farm population
1941.....	29,988,000	281,000
1942.....	29,048,000	940,000
1943.....	28,659,000	2,389,000
1944.....	25,521,000	1,138,000
Decrease since 1940.....		4,748,000

The reason, and the only reason, that a diminishing farm population has been able to meet, measurably, the demand for food is that for 5 consecutive years weather conditions have been materially above the average in favoring large farm production. The weather may affect farm production as much as 10 percent between average years and the average production of the past 5 years. Weather conditions may affect farm production as much as 20 percent as between good years and years of extreme drought or extreme wet weather. Under the law of averages, the country is due for poorer than normal weather conditions in any of the years immediately following. If, from a weather standpoint in 1945, we

should have only an average production year the present stringency in food, confined to a few commodities, will be extended to affect many commodities. If we should encounter a year of severely bad weather, either too wet or too dry, the country might, and probably would, face a food shortage such as it has never known. We may have difficulty in feeding our own people, much less supplying the needs of lend-lease and the requirements of peoples in liberated countries.

The Constitution devolves exclusively upon the Congress the power to "raise and support armies." The Congress passed the Selective Service Act. It also enacted the Tydings amendment, which is just as definitely a part of the substantive law as the remainder of the Selective Service Act.

Mr. President, I shall read the Tydings amendment. I hope the distinguished Senator from Maryland will listen. He presented the matter so ably last week that it is hardly necessary for me to refer to it. I do so only to supplement what he said, and to reinforce what I shall say from here on.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I was very glad the other day to have the able support of the distinguished Senator from Kansas in attempting to enforce and uphold the action of Congress. Since then, and particularly this morning, I have received hundreds of letters from organizations and individual farmers from all over America stating that the so-called Tydings amendment is being disregarded in clear-cut cases. I have in my pocket many letters from the State of Ohio which I am turning over to the Senators from Ohio. They show that the Tydings amendment is being completely disregarded, even in cases in which men clearly come within the purview of the amendment.

Let me add that in my own State of Maryland, so far as I know, abuses of the Tydings amendment are almost nonexistent, because in Maryland we have what is called a county war board in each county. If the county war board certifies that a man is regularly employed in an essential agricultural endeavor, and there is no replacement for him, the local draft board handles the matter, as it should. It is a shame that the law is not being uniformly followed all over the country.

Mr. President, there is an amendment on the desk which I have drafted with the help of the able Senator from Kansas, and which I hope to offer to the bill which is now being framed when it comes before the Senate. If the amendment is adopted I believe that no loophole will then exist by which the law can deliberately be violated.

Mr. REED. The Senator from Maryland is fortunate in living in a State where the selective-service authorities observe the law.

I happen to come from a State that is not so fortunate in that respect, and I expect in the next 10 minutes to cite some specific instances such as those to

which the Senator from Maryland has referred, showing a complete disregard for the law.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield further to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I do not want to presume to tell other Senators how to deal with this matter, but, in the best of spirit and in order to be helpful, I suggest that Senators, who have received complaints which seem to be bona fide immediately telegraph their State draft boards and if possible the county draft board affected by the instant case, and the agricultural organizations as well, telling them that there is no authority to draft a man who is regularly employed in an essential agricultural endeavor and for whom there is no replacement available; that that is the law of the Congress, and anybody in that category who is taken from the farm is taken from it in violation of the supreme law of the land.

Mr. REED. I agree entirely with the statement of the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Let me say that I found it necessary in my State to telegraph the United States district attorney to see that the State draft board does not put pressure upon the local draft boards in order to compel them to violate the law. At least in some respects that has helped; but I have some letters this morning which I will read later, and not now trespass further upon the Senator's time.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield further?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. It is just as illegal to violate the act of Congress by enforcing it beyond its limitation as it is to excuse a man who clearly should not be excused. The degree, however, may be different, but the violation is just as great when the act of Congress is exceeded as when it is evaded.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that he and I have had numerous conferences with those in charge of this matter. We have had the language used in the directive read to us time and again, and each time we have been assured that there was not any intent to violate the Tydings amendment, but nevertheless boys are being taken from the farms. No Senator on this floor, I am sure, has any objection to making a resurvey of the men in that class. There may be instances where they should not be longer deferred, and no one has any objection to that, but we certainly want the Tydings amendment carried out in spirit as well as in letter.

[PUBLIC LAW 12—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 15—1ST SESSION]

[S. 338]

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and sections 7 to 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to encourage the growing of war crops by protecting the allotments of producers of cotton, wheat, and peanuts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in establishing acreage allotments under subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture, under regulations prescribed by him, may provide that for any crop year (beginning with the crop year 1945) during the present emergency any farm, with respect to which a cotton, wheat, or peanut allotment was established for the 1942 crop, shall be regarded as a farm on which cotton, wheat, or peanuts, as the case may be, were planted and grown, if the Secretary determines that, with respect to cotton or wheat, because of the production of war crops designated by him on such farm, or, with respect to cotton, wheat, or peanuts, because the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces of the United States, the cotton, wheat, or peanut production history of the farm for such year is not representative of the normal history of the farm.

The Secretary may also provide with respect to any such farm that the past acreage of peanuts shall be adjusted upward to the extent that the acreage used for growing peanuts on such farm in such year is below the normal history of the farm.

Approved February 28, 1945.

